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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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Thursday, November 21, 1907

Republican Leadership Ratified.

THE FALL elections passed without appreciably affecting the political situation. Both the radical and the conservative draw their own particular inferences from the vote in the several States. But we think there is one result which lies plainly upon the surface, to be seen of all, and that is that the American people are more and more showing a preference for doing their own thinking. If it is complained that there is in any part of the country a slavish deference to the tremendous popular primacy of President Roosevelt, we point to the result in Cleveland, where a quasi-administration indorsement was unheeded. On the other hand, the action of the New York City Republicans shows that the party vote can no longer be depended upon to ratify unwise partisan deals. New Jersey Republicans administered a sharp rebuke to their leaders for a notable recession from the reform faith. In general, all the evidence points to the drift toward radicalism in the political thinking of the people. In spite of all warnings, the popular will is bent upon drastic action, and the restraining power of conservative precedent grows daily less. The Republican party is still the party of dominant and progressive leadership. The Democratic party, in spite of much popular sympathy, is leaderless and disorganized. It will be well for the Republican leadership now in control in the several States if it will learn that what the great body of thoughtful citizens is demanding of its leaders is not less, but more, of the radicalism that is sane and progressive, effectual without being reckless, and adequate for the necessary progress of our civilization.

Morganatic Finance.

THINKING rarely has to do with facts, but with impressions of facts which are merely states of mind. The nearest we can come to the facts of the recent financial panic is that a sufficient number of people had an impression that money was scarce to produce a state of fear. Another current impression which is commonly taken for fact is that the country was in danger, and that Mr. Morgan saved it. After the manner of a celebrated Hibernian brief, we would put it something like this: First, Mr. Morgan is entitled to the thanks of the people for saving the country; second, the country was not in danger, and third, Mr. Morgan did not save it. A certain money nerve became suddenly afflicted with an acute neuralgia, and the ramifications of a nerve are many and mysterious. The wise Mr. Dooley has pointed out that the man with money in the bank is not the whole nation. Neither are the banks and the financiers who have the handling of the money belonging to the man who saves. There is more than a grain of truth in the statement that the prosperity of the American people depends not so much on the people who have savings as on the people who have none. The man with the shovel on his way to his daily job is as much the pillar of prosperity as the man with a dollar on the way to the savings bank. What Mr. Morgan did was to apply some sort of medication to the financial nerve. The service was timely, and we have no doubt that the fee to be paid in due time will be strictly professional and satisfactory to the eminent physician of finance. The fact is, while the country feels a measure of gratitude to Mr. Morgan, it must be a source of chagrin to all thoughtful people that the financial solvency of the nation appears to rest so largely in the hands of any man or group of men. The money king, bulking so large in times of panic, reflects the whole weakness of our financial system. It ought not to be necessary for a republic of eighty-five million souls to look to the chieftains of finance for rescue at any time. The marriage of our banking system to the money kings, while an honorable alliance, is not expedient nor wise. It is to a republic what the marriage of a king to one out of his class is to a monarchy. If Congress is not able to straighten out this financial tangle, and rest the solvency of our financial system on a more stable basis than it occupies at present, it is because our legislators will not take the trouble to study, for instance, such successful systems of finance as those exemplified in Germany and in Great Britain.

Resemblances between 1888 and 1908.

THERE are striking resemblances between the Republican situation on the eve of the canvass of 1908 and that which presented itself in 1888. Twelve months before the convention met in 1888, Blaine was as strong in his party, as a candidate for the ensuing election, as Roosevelt is now. Nothing except his own peremptory withdrawal could keep the Republicans from nominating him. The withdrawal was not expected. Nevertheless it came, in the latter part of January, 1888, in a letter from Florence, Italy. This threw the Republicans into confusion, but a powerful element of the party kept on working for him. Then Blaine came out with another letter which took him off the track altogether.

When Blaine stepped out of the canvass, twenty years ago, a scramble for the candidacy took place which put a larger number of men in the race than has ever appeared in a Republican convention before or since. Nineteen men received votes for the nomination at one time and another during the balloting. It was the longest of all the Republican conventions, lasting six days, and Harrison was nominated. No Republican national convention since then has been particularly exciting. Harrison's renomination in 1892 was foreseen. Several weeks before the convention of 1896 met McKinley's nomination was assured. There was no opposition to McKinley's renomination in 1900 or to the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904.

If Roosevelt intervenes and prevents the convention from considering him in 1908 we shall have the first real contest in a Republican gathering which has been seen since 1888. It is possible that in that event the list of aspirants may be nearly as long as it was then, for many favorite sons are being mentioned, while there is no sign of a concentration of many States on any one aspirant. It is within the bounds of possibility, therefore, that the convention of 1908 may be memorable for its duration and its uncertainty. As the Republican party is far stronger, relatively to the Democracy, than it was twenty years ago, the Republican assemblage of 1908 will attract far more interest than the 1888 gathering commanded.

Publicity as a Peacemaker.

IF MR. HARRIMAN is in earnest in recommending to railroad and corporation magnates a policy of publicity and the fair and open discussion of alleged abuses of power, and if his recommendations are heeded, a long step will have been taken in the direction of a salutary readjustment of the strained relations which now exist between the public and the railroads. The improvement should not be confined to railroad corporations alone. No great business enterprise that depends upon the patronage and good-will of the public, and particularly those which render direct public service, can object to a frank discussion of its policies, if those policies are not opposed to the public interest. Perhaps they could have done so once, but, as Mr. Harriman says, conditions have changed. The great majority of the people of this country are not jealous of the possessors of great fortunes simply because those fortunes are great; but so long as they see vast wealth accumulated by means which the accumulators have chosen to shroud in mystery, while the public has a suspicion (whether justified or not) that it has contributed more than its share, so long will there be a popular demand for the inside facts of corporation management. We are not, in Napoleon's scornful phrase, "a nation of shop-keepers," but business sense is a characteristic of the average American, and there is no finance so "high" that its ethics are beyond his comprehension. The realization by the captains of industry of this attitude of the rank and file would be one of the healthiest signs of the times.

The Persistence of Bryan Explained.

BRYAN'S persistence as a presidential candidate is not supported by a real public sentiment in its favor. The clamor for Bryan is much like that which was heard for Blaine in Republican circles for many years, and which made him so conspicuous as a presidential candidate. Blaine was in every sense superior to Bryan—more eloquent, more magnetic, and far more of a statesman. The men who believed in Blaine were shouters. They could be heard everywhere and at all times, and seemed to be without number. When Blaine was defeated for the presidency his friends insisted that he try again; but party leaders and Blaine himself were wiser than the shouters, and, despite the claim that Blaine had been robbed of his election in New York State by false counting and ballot-box stuffing—as he undoubtedly was—he was not named for the presidency a second time. One defeat was sufficient, both for him and for his party. Let us suppose that Blaine had been twice defeated. What would have been thought of party leaders had they urged him for a third trial?

Bryan is so serene in contemplation of the fact that publicity has lifted him from poverty to wealth, that he is more interested in this phase of the situation than in the political success of his party. The value of a presidential nomination to a man who writes and lectures for a living can readily be inferred. It gives him a welcome and an audience everywhere. For this reason Bryan is insisting on a third term of defeat. Abundant signs indicate that the Democracy, especially in the South where its greatest strength exists, is getting tired of Bryan, and ashamed of the imputation that a twice-defeated candidate is still the only available one the party can produce.

This opposition may not defeat Bryan's selfish aspirations. We hope it will not, for, if Bryan is nominated again, his third defeat will be the most overwhelming that any presidential candidate has ever sustained. It will be a knock-out blow for him and a lesson to the Democracy for all time.

UNDER THE DEODARS

LAST week I felt that my next article must be on the advantage of having a nose. But I have changed my mind. I have just been to Chicago. Not that Chicago has changed my opinion on the advantage of having a nose. Not at all. I only mean to say the trip to the Queen City by the Lake has pushed another topic to the front that interests me more just now.

And yet that nose idea supplies a pretty good approach to the subject in hand. There is a Chicago smell—every city has its own special odor. There is something curious about this sense of smell. It's a stranger thing than sight or hearing or touch—until you get to thinking about them. Then they get just as strange and mysterious and incomprehensible as smell. Everything is commonplace until you begin to think about it. Afterward one thing is just as mysterious as another. But on a hasty view, sight is a mere snap-shot camera set in the upper face, hearing a little push-button signal in the ears, touch a sort of burglar-alarm rigged up round the anatomical outer walls and doors. But what is smell? What is it that springs out of the heart of the honeysuckle or trails invisibly in the atmosphere after the silken maid as she rustles on her way to church? And by what subtle agency does a common, coarse, even unbeautiful nose gather in the maiden perfume and the honeysuckle glory and transmute them into an inward experience of sheer delight and perfect joy? The power of smell varies greatly in different people. It's a wasted survival in the human at best, and some people can't smell a phosphate factory. On the other hand, with some people the power of memory is lodged in the sense of smell. It is so in my own case. Some of my earliest recollections have survived in the sense of smell. Often while riding in the country a vagrant odor of hay or corn or of a swamp floats to me on the air and is gone in an instant, and yet in that instant it has brought back to me the ancientest and most obscure scenes in my past. The bloodhound remembers almost wholly by smell, and I suppose the human smellery is simply a survival out of a past when a keen nose was far more useful to us than it is now.

Every city has its own smell. I believe I could be carried blindfolded to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Boston, or New York, and tell which city I was in by the smell of it. I stopped in Pittsburgh an hour in the early morning. The town may get dry by noon, but at six A. M. it struck me as a large, moist city, with an unmistakable odor of damp and mildew. That was high up on the hill. Down near the river and the railroads, of course, there is the coal-town smell, the mill smell, the common trunk-line incense. New York is a smelly town—the shoppy, dry-goodsy smell predominating, until lately. Now the subway is upheaving what may be called an Appalachian range of odor through the heart of Manhattan. Curiously enough, Chicago's odoriferous announcement is of another type entirely. It is not shoppy, it is not the factory and fruity fragrance you get in Baltimore, it is not the warehousy and Louisiana-molasses pungency of Philadelphia's wharf section. And it is not Packingtonian, Swiftonian, Armourish. Not at all. Neither is it canalish. Too much baseless sarcasm has found its origin in Chicago's greatest industry and its unhappy ditch. The dominant Chicago smell, the odor of the loop, is—now don't be surprised and don't be shocked—it is shoe-leatherish, plus. No city smell is a simple. It is always a medley, so to speak—a hash, a remnantal ragout. But new shoes give the air, the theme (I would tumble more metaphors into this mixture if I could think of any more) to Chicago's central zone.

Now this is no cheap variation on the old joke about the Chicago girl's feet. As a matter of fact, the Chicago girl's feet are beautiful. That is, the leather incasement. I have no doubt the statement is true any way you take it. But the clean-footed, well-shod women on the street are a delight to the eye. The Chicago girl knows a trick or two. She knows that the art of comeliness culminates, reaches its top-note of perfection, not in the topknot, otherwise the hat, but right down on the ground, in the feet. A becomingly-hatted maiden wearing a modest, tailor-made, one of the fetching browns just now in vogue, for instance, skirt healthily clear of the pavement, and showing "a clean pair of heels" beneath, feet clean-shod, that walk straight and true, she is the maiden that walks right into all hearts and stays there evermore.

But speaking of smells. In general our cities are all ill-smelling, almost loathsomely so. With all our arts we have learned next to nothing of the supreme art of making our world look clean and smell sweet. We strive to segregate some little hearthstone spots, and keep a bit of bloom and fragrance there, but always from the great, odoriferous and reeking outside come the brutal, ruthless, and all-powerful fetor and furor and filth that overwhelm every sense and blot out the best beauty of the world. There ought to be a crusade started, not only against the savage noises of the cities, not only against the smoke and the unsightliness of the cities, but against the unearthly smells of the cities. But, then, we are so little civilized that we would feel lonesome, I suppose, if we didn't have all this dirt and babel and devil's incense about us.

For, you know, man at his best is as yet only a savage who has put on a few airs and a veneer of make-believe to go with his good clothes.

P. W.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

"NEVER too late to learn" is the motto of Michael V. Haggerty, fifty years old, who is now a student at the law school of Yale University, and whose wife is also studying sociology and elocution. Mr. Haggerty is a miner, an officer of the Western Miners' Federation, and was formerly a commissioner of Silver Bow County, Montana. He is fitting himself for admission to the bar of Montana and will practice at Butte, of which town he is a prominent citizen. Most of the students of the law school are less than half of Mr. Haggerty's age, but they have taken kindly to him and they treat him with all respect.

ALTHOUGH he is in his seventy-ninth year, General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, is still actively directing the work of the great organization which he founded forty-six years ago. Lately he made a tour of the United States, and in spite of his enfeebled condition, due to illness and age, he displayed as much zeal and determination as ever in his favorite cause. It is widely believed that this will be the general's last visit to this country, although he himself has expressed hope of coming here again. In view of the decline of his physical powers, with the prospect of giving up active work, the general has already named his successor as commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, although he has not yet disclosed the latter's identity. The general is one of the most remarkable men of his time. He has created a powerful religious organization which extends throughout the world and numbers 65,000 workers, and which issues nearly seventy publications, twenty-five of which are newspapers printed in seventeen languages. The army has induced hundreds of thousands of sinful people to lead better lives, and has relieved the necessities of myriads of the poor and helped them to become self-supporting. It is one of the most beneficent organizations in the world, and General Booth, as its leader, merits the reverence and esteem in which he is generally held.



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,
Founder of the Salvation Army, and still its active head in his seventy-ninth year.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC welcome was extended to the Rev. Robert Collyer when he visited his boyhood home in Yorkshire, England. While there he was given the degree of doctor of letters at Leeds University. The conferring of the degree was attended with a good deal of ceremony. The doctor, in returning his thanks for the honor done him, indulged in pleasant reminiscences of his early life.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, England, is one of the most remarkable of chess players. During a visit to India he made long journeys with an official who was superintending the laying of a new railway, and the two men were constantly playing chess without a board or pieces. They made the moves verbally and held the game so well in their minds that they never forgot a move or a point.

BRITISH aristocracy no longer turns up its nose at commonplace trade. So many titled persons have of late years been engaged in business enterprises that such a practice no longer excites general surprise or even lively curiosity, and it certainly puts no ban on those concerned. One of the many thrifty members of the nobility is the Duchess of Abercorn, who operates a creamery at Baronscourt, her fine home in Ireland, and is making a considerable profit by selling its products to certain London hotels and to some of the ocean liners. The duchess pays a good deal of attention to the affairs of the creamery and conducts it with sense and skill. The duchess is an aunt of Lord Howe and a sister of Vice-Admiral Curzon-Howe. She was formerly Queen Alexandra's lady-in-waiting and her Majesty acted as godmother to the duchess's daughter, Lady Alexandra Hamilton. When the duke of Abercorn occupied Hampden House, London, the duchess proved to be a charming entertainer and gained a wide popularity in society. She, however, prefers her quiet family life at Baronscourt, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. Her eldest son and his eldest son are both godsons of King Edward.



DUCHESS OF ABERCORN,
Who conducts a creamery in Ireland and reaps a good profit from it.

NOT LONG ago a cannon was erected on a stone base to mark the site of the log cabin at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which General U. S. Grant was born. Among the distinguished persons present at the dedication of this memorial were Lieutenant-General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, and Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the East and son of the great leader of the Union forces during the Civil War. Generals Corbin and Grant have been fast friends since their boyhood, and General U. S. Grant was almost a father to General Corbin when the latter was a mere lad. Naturally, therefore, General Corbin was one of the most ardent promoters of the movement to erect the memorial. He is also interested in the effort to restore to its former place the log cabin itself, which was carried away a few years ago for exhibition purposes. He and others have also urged the administration at Washington to include in the coming estimates to Congress a provision for the erection of a lighthouse on the banks of the river at Point Pleasant, the name of the new light to be the "U. S. Grant Light." General Corbin was adjutant-general during the Spanish-American War and later became the executive head of the army. General Grant is doing efficient service on Governor's Island.



TWO WIDELY-KNOWN AMERICAN GENERALS.
Former Lieutenant-General H. C. Corbin (at left) and Major-General Fred. Grant pictured at the recent dedication of a memorial to General U. S. Grant.—*Schmidt.*

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Duy-Tan, King of Annam, Cochin China, bears the distinction of being the youngest reigning monarch in the world. His father, Thanh-Thai, who was recently deposed, soon afterward abdicated in favor of the son, who now rules with the aid of a regency consisting of a council of ministers. The kingdom is a French protectorate, and the deposition of Thanh-Thai was effected by the government of France. It was due to the atrocious cruelties which the former king perpetrated. Last spring Thanh-Thai was declared insane, after he had murdered seven of his wives in the most barbarous manner, and had actually cooked the remains of one and compelled his courtiers to feast upon them, under pain of death. He is only twenty-eight years old, and the sudden acquisition of power some years ago turned his head, and he soon began a series of brutalities that horrified France and his own people. The king in Annam is held in such high veneration that nobody dared to try to curb him or resist him. Finally the condition of affairs became so bad that there was a general clamor among the Annamites for relief from his rule. The young King, as he sits on his throne, is a picturesque figure, and he is already greatly beloved by his subjects, who expect from him far better conduct than that of his father. He is officially said to be a friend of reform.



DUY-TAN,
The eight-year-old King of Annam, the world's youngest reigning monarch, in his coronation robes.

THE CHURCHMAN of highest rank in the Canadian Dominion at present is the Right Rev. Arthur Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto and senior in the House of Bishops, who some time ago succeeded the late Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, as primate of all Canada. Bishop Sweatman was born in London, England, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and began his career in the ministry in the British capital. In 1865 he emigrated to Canada, where he was appointed headmaster of Hellmuth Boys' College at London, Ontario. Subsequently he became mathematical master of Upper Canada College, and later was designated a canon of London (Ont). Cathedral. In 1872 he was elected clerical secretary of the Canadian House of Bishops and in 1879 was consecrated Bishop of Toronto. He was one of the founders of the Church of England Literature and Publishing Company and is president of many clerical institutions and schools. He has received the degree of D.D. from Cambridge University and the degree of D.C.L. from Toronto University. The bishop is a scholarly and able divine, and his administration of church affairs has been efficient in every position which he has held. He is a genial and lovable man and is widely esteemed for his personal good qualities.



RT. REV. ARTHUR SWEATMAN,
Bishop of Toronto, who was appointed primate of all Canada.

FOUR prominent Japanese, who are graduates of Harvard, and who filled important positions during the war between their country and Russia, have lately been honored by the Mikado. Baron Komura has been created a count, a promotion of two grades in the peerage; Baron Kaneko has been created viscount and also made a member of the privy council; Shinichiro Kurino, formerly minister to the United States, has been created a baron, and Tanetaro Megata has also been created a baron, because of his services in reorganizing the finances of Korea.

IT IS claimed that Captain W. H. Warnock, a member of the Marble Falls, Tex., council, is the oldest alderman in the United States. Captain Warnock, who is eighty-seven years old, is so hale and active that he chops his own wood, takes long walks, climbs up and down steep cliffs, and spends a great deal of time in fishing. He is an efficient alderman.

THEODORE CHAMBERS, of Sullivan, Ind., is one of the most remarkable blind men in the country, for he can catch a train going at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour. He rides from one place to another like the wide-awake nomad, and never pays one cent for passenger fare. In a very singular manner Chambers jumps on swiftly-moving trains, and is never injured. His hearing is naturally very acute, and the rumbling sound of the moving trucks gives him the cue where to place his hands to grasp for the side supporting bars. Like a flash he starts running until he obtains a good hold, and then he boards the train. Frequently Chambers is ditched in boarding the cars, the train going so rapidly that he is unable to dash along and secure a hold. From the bars Chambers crawls in between the cars on the small ledge by the couplers, and, in this manner, he has ridden hundreds of miles. This blind nomad boasts of having ridden the blinds from Indianapolis to Chicago, and then back to Indianapolis, and then to Terre Haute. He says that he gets great pleasure out of his dangerous rides on the bumpers or the blinds. He is the owner of a large farm near Sullivan, Ind., and could afford to pay car fare if he wished to.



THEODORE CHAMBERS,
A remarkable blind man who can board swiftly-moving trains.
Katterjohn.

Oklahoma: The Forty-sixth Star on the Flag

UNCLE SAM'S list of Territories has been seriously depleted within the memory of people now approaching middle age, who used laboriously to con a list of ten or twelve as a part of their geography lessons. The admission of the new State of Oklahoma (comprising the former Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory), on November 16th, reduces the number of Territories to three—Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico—and brings the roll of States up to forty-six.

Oklahoma's modern history—so rapidly is history made in the hustling Southwest—may be said to have begun in 1889, when 2,000,000 acres were thrown open to settlement under the old system of "stampedes," in which thousands of pioneers gathered on the borders of the new district and made a mad rush for desirable claims at the instant the reservation was officially declared to be open. Great disorder, and even bloodshed, attended this method, but it resulted in building up towns of 10,000 population in a day and in placing *bona-fide* settlers on nearly all the desirable quarter-sections as fast as they were made available for entry. The earlier rushes were contests of physical prowess; later the government devised less primitive methods. When the last of the Indian lands to be distributed in bulk—the "Great Pasture," with its 500,000 acres—was opened last fall, a sealed-bid plan was adopted, which set a five-dollars-per-acre minimum price upon the land included in any quarter-section; but the element of chance was lacking, and the last opening, as compared with those which had preceded it, was a failure. There is, therefore, a great deal of good land still to be had at low figures in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is a commonwealth of homes. The policy of the government in admitting settlers has been to discourage any holdings larger than 160 acres. The conditions of settlement have made for the creation of a strong, vigorous, self-reliant body of citizens. The constitution of the State, which has been the target of violent criticism on account of its radicalism, has had its enthusiastic defenders as well, William Jennings Bryan having pronounced it a better document than the Constitution of the United States. Whatever may be thought of it, it represents pretty accurately the temper of the voters of the new commonwealth, and gives a stranger a fair idea of what manner of men they are. It contains provisions for the strict regulation of corporations, among them one to the effect that "no foreign corporation * * * shall, without the consent of the other party to any suit or proceeding brought by or against it in any court of the State, remove the same to any Federal court without forfeiting its license to do business in the State." Under the terms of another, "any person accused of violating or disobeying any order or injunction or restraint made or rendered by any court or judge of the State shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused." While the Legislature is forever debarred from enacting any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the constitution says that "the Legislature may make additional limitations on the right of suffrage, and may add any additional disabilities thereto"—a provision which is interpreted by some persons as opening the way to the disfranchisement of negroes by the "grandfather clause," or similar subterfuges employed in the South. Besides providing for prohibition for twenty-one years in that part of the State formerly known as Indian Territory and the Osage reservation, as the enabling act required, the constitution extends prohibition to the whole of the State.

Oklahomans are prosperous; the statistics for 1900—the latest available—show that 60,483 families in what was then Oklahoma Territory owned their homes free of mortgages. There is as yet no question of mortgages among the Indians in what was Indian Territory; the Indians, with their allotments of (usually) 160 acres, are rich from the leases of their mineral holdings, as well as from agriculture.

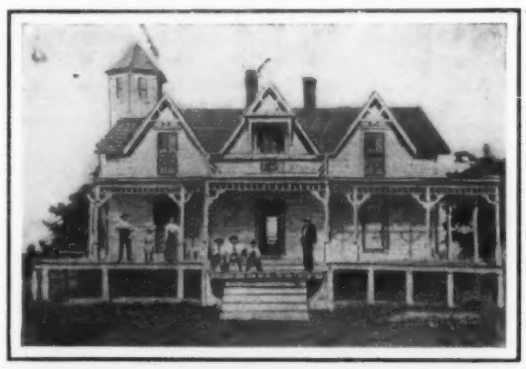
The railroads have had a leading part in the wonderful development of Oklahoma; seventeen companies have lines within the State. In the two years of local depression following 1894, 460 miles of track were built with Oklahoma City as a centre. That city, founded in 1889, now has a population of 42,000, asphalt streets, gas, electric street railways, and banks with $6,000,000 in deposits. There are dozens of other towns with eight or ten thousand inhabitants. Seventy thousand square miles are susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. Sixty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are engaged directly in agriculture; fifteen or twenty per cent. of the remainder are occupied in handling the crops of the State. Manufacturing, however, already has a foothold, and, as Oklahoma has almost unlimited resources in iron, coal, gas, oil, and asphalt, a great industrial future is predicted for it.



CHARLES N. HASKELL,
The first Governor of the new State of Oklahoma.

Here are some of the figures that indicate the importance of the new State in the most concrete and convincing form: area in square miles, 70,230; population, 1,500,000; taxable property, $800,000,000; estimated annual value of mineral products, $200,000,000; annual crop of wheat, 40,000,000 bushels; corn, 72,000,000 bushels; cotton, 600,000 bales; value of domestic animals, $98,000,000; bank deposits, $40,000,000; railroad mileage, 5,000.

By the way, it is Ok-la-hó-ma, with the first "O" short, as in "not."



TYPICAL FARM-HOUSE ON THE FERTILE PRAIRIES OF THE NEWEST STATE OF THE UNION.

Peculiar Expressions in the Army.

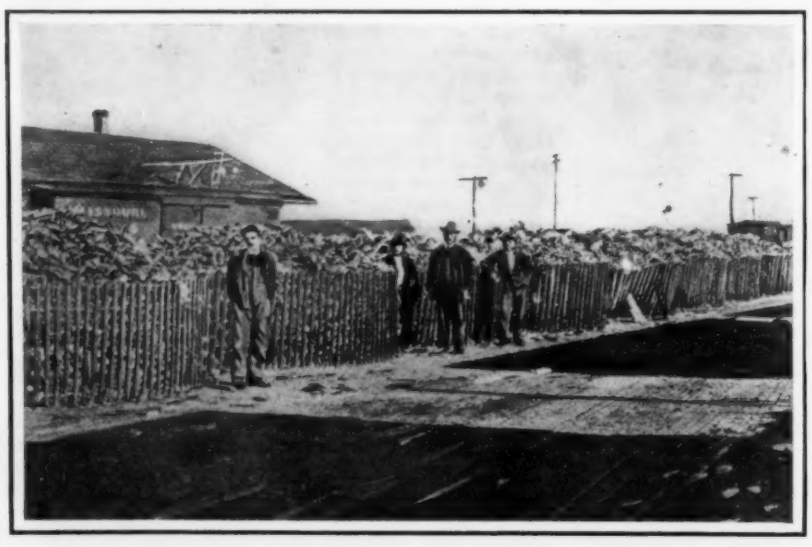
In the army there are expressions peculiar to itself. Heard for the first time by outsiders, they need interpretation. Among the most common are "hike," for "march"; "striker," for a soldier serving as body-servant or house-man for an officer; "C. O.," for "commanding officer," and "O. D.," for "officer of the day"; "hop" and "hop-room" for "dance" and "dancing-room"; "citz clothes," for "civilian dress"; "commissaries," for "groceries"; "coffee-cooler," for an officer who is always looking for an easy job in some staff position; "found," when an officer fails to pass his examinations; "shave-tail," for a youngster just out of West Point. Among the soldiers the expressions have multiplied until quite a vocabulary of strange words has been established. "Bob-tail" is a dishonorable discharge. "Orderly bucker" is a soldier who, when going on guard duty, strives by extra neatness of appearance to be appointed orderly to one of the officers. "Dog robber" is the soldier's contemptuous expression for "striker."

Spanish words, too, mingle strangely with the English—a reminder of foreign service. One hears "*adios*" and "*mañana*" and "*poco tiempo*" quite as frequently as one hears "good-bye" and "to-morrow" and "in a little while"—their English equivalents. "Reveille," "retreat," "tattoo," and "taps" are as little understood. "Reveille" is the first bugle-call blown in the morning, being a summons to arise and dress and begin the day's duties. "Retreat" is sounded at sundown, and with its last note the cannon booms, the band plays "The Star-spangled Banner," and the flag comes slowly down from the top of the flag-pole, to be hoisted up again next morning at reveille. "Tattoo" is blown at nine o'clock at night, and in the barracks lights are usually turned out in the sleeping-rooms, in order that the men who wish to sleep may do so. But at eleven o'clock "taps" is blown, and then every light must be extinguished and every soldier must retire.

Shall the War-drums Throb no Longer?

UNDETERRED by former failures to abolish the drum, the present French Minister of War has issued an order that hereafter the whole term of a conscript's service must be given to military training proper; consequently drummers will not be placed in the hands of the drum-majors until they have been a year in the army, and then their practice must be conducted outside the hours of ordinary drilling and training. The effect of this order, it is believed, will be to abolish the use of the drum in the French army. It is the purpose of the French military officials to have signals given, henceforth, by bugle calls instead of by drum-beats. Their action is explained by the fact that there are now 25,000 drummers in the service, who ought to be employed as fighting men.

But the French people have a justifiable pride in the history of their drummers, as the London *Spectator* reminds us. Perhaps the most famous was the drummer of Arcola, André Estienne, whose beating of the charge, although he and the sergeant who carried him on his back were the only Frenchmen advancing, put the Austrians to rout, in that famous battle of the great Napoleon. The brave and resourceful drummer received drum-sticks of ivory and gold from his grateful general, and when, at Marengo, he was wounded by a shell, Napoleon took the cross from his own breast and put it on that of Estienne. In the frieze of the Pantheon in Paris may be seen the memorial to Estienne which David carved, immortalizing the episode of Arcola. The legend is, that when the drummer was an old man, he saw it for the first time and fell dead with joy in front of the building.



IMMENSE PILES OF CORN IN THE EAR AWAITING SHIPMENT AT BROKEN ARROW, I. T., NOW A PART OF OKLAHOMA.



MAIN STREET OF ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA, A THRIVING TOWN ONLY A FEW YEARS OLD.



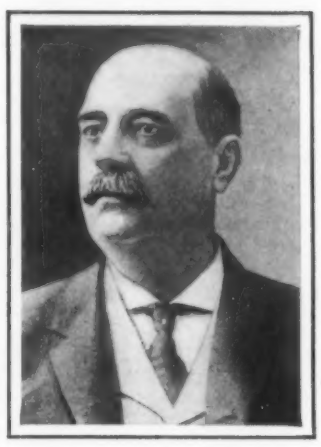
CURTIS GUILD, JR. (REP.),
Who was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of 104,000.



JAMES H. HIGGINS (DEM.),
Who was re-elected Governor of Rhode Island by an increased plurality.



AUSTIN L. CROTHERS (DEM.),
The newly-elected Governor of Maryland.



JOHN F. FORT (REP.),
Who was elected Governor of New Jersey after an exciting campaign.



AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (REP.),
The first Republican Governor elected in Kentucky since 1899.

STATE EXECUTIVES WHO WERE ELECTED ON NOVEMBER 5TH, 1907.

Udnun, the Oldest City in the World

PROOFS of the oldest civilization known to archæology have been discovered by Dr. Edgar J. Banks among the ruins of Bismya, in Mesopotamia, a week's journey to the south of Bagdad. The conclusions of the explorer are that the remains unearthed have an antiquity of not less than ten thousand years. Permission to excavate in this remote and dangerous neighborhood—dangerous by reason of the lack of water and the nearness of fierce Arab tribes—was obtained from the Turkish government only after long negotiations, and even then it was only the presence of an American fleet in Turkish waters that forced from the Sultan an *irade* authorizing the archæologist to begin his work, which he was finally enabled to do on Christmas Day, 1903.

From the outset it was evident that the ruins were not of comparatively modern date, since the potsherds on the surface of the mounds (consisting of a series of parallel ridges about a mile long and half as wide) were obviously of great antiquity. The walls of the tower of a temple were soon uncovered, and the first inscription was identified as belonging to the period of the Babylonian King Dungi (about 2750 B.C.). Farther down were bricks bearing the name of King Urgur (2800 B.C.); a little lower was found a piece of gold with the mark of Naram Sin (3750 B.C.); and just below that level were the large square bricks peculiar to the time of Sargon, probably the first of the Semitic kings of Babylonia, who flourished about 3800 B.C. In the last eleven metres through which shafts were sunk remains of various periods were found. the earliest of which is placed at about 8000 B.C.

A white-marble statue was unearthed at the base of the temple tower which has been identified as the effigy of the Sumerian king Daud or David, a pre-Semitic ruler who antedated his Hebrew namesake by 3,500 years. This is the oldest statue in the world, being of the period of Babylonia's highest civilization (according to Dr. Banks), about 4500 B.C. The inscription on it gives the name of the buried city as Udnun, and of the temple, also the oldest yet discovered, as Emach. The names of temple and city had already been found in the lately discovered Code of Hammurabai, but no scholar had ever heard of this particular King David before.

Among the most interesting objects unearthed are those which give an idea of the family life of the ancient Babylonians. Dozens of baskets of marble, alabaster, porphyry, and onyx vases, whole and in fragments, were recovered. Some of them bore representations of figures in the dress of their period. An oil lamp made from a conch-shell was found in one of the lower strata, confirming the theory that the sea-shell was the lamp of primitive man, adapted by the Hebrews and the Greeks. Many small clay images, probably of household gods, bespoke the piety of the inhabitants of Udnun. In one house a rattle was picked up which doubtless amused a Babylonian baby who has been dust for more than six thousand years. Sheep, horses, pigs, and elephants of clay were the toys of the children of that far-distant age.

The houses were mostly of one story and one room, with thick walls of mud-brick, admitting light only through the doorway. The only furniture discovered was an occasional mud-brick bench or divan, built along the wall. The roofs were probably flat. In the larger dwellings a cistern of clay was built into the floor, to fill which the daughters of the house probably brought water in earthen jars from the canal in the plain below. Sometimes the excavators found ovens built up of clay, in the shape of huge jugs, not unlike those used by the modern Bedouins. Cremation of the dead was practiced, as is shown by the discovery of furnaces, pits, and brick platforms in such an arrangement as to indicate their purpose unmistakably. In many of the houses were found clay tablets, on which were recorded the private contracts of the owners. In parts of the ruins were clay letters still in the clay envelopes in which they had been sent. The Udnunites had more enlightened ideas of sanitation than many modern Orientals. The sewage of the city was not allowed to flow down the sloping sides of the mound on which Udnun was built, but vertical drains constructed of tile rings were sunk through the earth to the level of the plain below—sometimes to a distance of thirty feet. Occasionally one was found which might still have served its original purpose.

Most of the bronze objects found are spear- and arrow-heads; the early Babylonian was a warrior. At the outer edge of the city were discovered thousands of the sling-balls which were the missiles of those days. They must have been hurled by a besieging army at the defenders on the walls. In the battle of which they are the signs the city must have been carried by assault, its homes and its temple plundered and dismantled. Udnun had no existence for perhaps two thousand years or more, until Sargon the Semite, about 3,800 B.C., built another city on its ruins.



MR. AND MRS. CARNEGIE AND OTHER GUESTS OF PRESIDENT WILSON FOLLOWING THE RACES IN A TUG.



STUDENTS AND FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY WATCHING THE CONTESTS FROM THE SHORE OF THE LAKE.



C. S. TITUS, THE PRINCETON COACH, WINNING THE SCULLING MATCH WITH J. O'NEILL, OF THE NONPAREIL BOAT CLUB, OF NEW YORK.



THE SOPHOMORE CREW, WINNERS OF THE CARNEGIE CUP IN THE REGATTA IN WHICH ALL FOUR CLASSES TOOK PART.

PRINCETON NOW A ROWING UNIVERSITY.

CARNEGIE LAKE FORMALLY OPENED BY AN INTER-CLASS REGATTA IN PRESENCE OF ITS DONOR AND THREE THOUSAND SPECTATORS.—*Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.*

Growth of Nationalism in China—Wu Ting-Fang and the Boycott

By William H. Brill

THE RECENT announcement of Wu Ting-Fang's reappointment as Chinese minister to the United States was welcome news to most Americans. It is doubtful if any foreign government ever had a representative at Washington more widely popular than this able scholar and master diplomat. Whether the official circle at the capital was as well pleased is doubtful, for official Washington knows Mr. Wu well and is inclined to believe that behind his apparent openness there lurks the true Oriental guile. Some Washington officials even go so far as to accuse Mr. Wu of being largely responsible for a great part of the agitation against the United States with which the government has had to struggle since Mr. Wu was recalled to Peking almost in disgrace.

The last time I saw Wu Ting-Fang he was in a very happy mood. It was in Peking, in the fall of 1905, when he was recovering from wounds received through the explosion of a bomb fired with the object of killing several Chinese officials. Mr. Wu, then vice-president of the board of punishments, one of the departments of the Chinese government, had just been granted the Emperor's permission to enter the Imperial City at Peking on horseback. Just why this is an unusual honor, granted only to those in whom the Emperor is supposed to have special confidence, I have never been able to find out. But it is a great honor. I have Mr. Wu's own word for that. My visit to Peking was at a time when all that part of China interested in foreign trade was profoundly agitated over a boycott against Americans and American goods, which had then reached a stage where Washington had been forced to complain to Peking, through government channels, regarding it. The Peking government denied all responsibility for the boycott, and issued an imperial decree calling upon provincial governors to order the agitation stopped, and to punish severely any one who did not obey.

But in Washington there were many who believed, and did not hesitate to say, that Wu Ting-Fang was at the bottom of the whole thing. It is even said that the State Department is in possession of positive proof of his participation in the boycott. A few who were familiar with the ideas, efforts, and ambitions of the progressive party in China quickly recognized that there was something behind the boycott. It was not merely an expression of China's disapproval of the exclusion laws.

"It is, of course, foolish to believe any such thing," said Mr. Wu, with a shrug and a smile, when the accusation against him was brought to his attention. "My friends in America should know me better than to believe that I have had anything to do with this unfortunate and ill-advised boycott. The government regrets it deeply and has ordered it stopped immediately. All of us who understand appreciate the long and disinterested friendship of your country, and particularly of your government, for China, and whatever else may be said of the Chinaman, it can never be said that he is ungrateful. While some countries have taken advantage of China's slumber to despoil her, America has always stood her friend and America's broad statesmen have always been ready to give China the 'square deal,' as was done in the matter of the Boxer indemnity.

"While every one in America knows that the Chinese were not satisfied with the methods of enforcing the exclusion law which your Congress saw fit to pass, no one can believe that the Chinese government is attempting to correct one wrong by perpetrating another. The exclusion of 'coolie' labor has nothing to do with the question. The Chinese government is perfectly willing to subscribe to that exclusion. But we Chinese do object to the way in which, in many cases, those Chinese who are entitled to admission under the treaty between the two countries are insulted and humiliated by your immigration officials. But the agitation has done some good, for President Roosevelt, realizing that the claims we have made have nothing but justice behind them, has ordered that these things be performed.

"That the boycott is the natural result of those conditions there is no question. But those who say that the boycott had official sanction do not know what they are talking about. It was a spontaneous uprising of the classes who have suffered from the administration of your law—the merchants and the students. It was very ill-advised and no one regrets it more than I do. But," and Mr. Wu's eyes sparkled, "it is grateful to those of us who believe in the future of China and look to see her take her place among the nations of the world, to find that our people are beginning to realize that their power lies in a combination of their energies; to find that a spirit of nationalism is at last arising in China."

In these last words lies not only the significance of the entire boycott movement, but the significance of the new China for which Wu Ting-Fang has labored unceasingly under the leadership of perhaps the greatest man China has produced since the days of Confucius and the philosophers who followed him—Yuan-Shih-Kai—the prophet of a rejuvenated China, the preacher of modernism in all things as China's one salvation. And it is those words that convicted Mr. Wu of more than a passing interest in the great boycott. His denial that he had anything to do with it may be true, but that it was organized and generaled by members of the progressive party, and under the direction of those high in the councils of the party, there can be no doubt.



WU TING-FANG,
The progressive Chinese statesman who has been reappointed minister to the United States.—*Parker.*

The one thing China has always lacked, and the one thing necessary for her to acquire if she is to take her place among the nations, is a spirit of nationalism. Every possible means has been used by the progressivists to inculcate this spirit into the Chinese people. There are many dangers in stirring up the sleeping lion of China, and no one knows this any better than Yuan-Shih-Kai, Wu Ting-Fang, and the other leaders of the progressive movement. Every effort to arouse a spirit of nationalism in the Chinese is fraught with, above all others, the danger that the new-found power may break the bonds of conservatism and plunge the country into another abortive anti-foreign uprising like that of the Boxers of 1900. This danger was plainly seen by Mr. Wu, who said:

"The Chinese people are like a great child slowly developing the power of modern thought. They must be controlled and restrained until their new-found ideas reach maturity and there comes the ability to intelligently put them to use. The time will come when China will take her place among the Powers of the world, but the education of the people must of necessity be slow. For centuries China has slumbered; she must not be awakened too suddenly."

Yuan-Shih-Kai, in an interview I had with him a few days later at his Yamen in Tien-Tsin—he was then viceroy of the Chi-li province—expressed the same thought, and added:

"There is a large and rapidly increasing party in our country, led largely by young men who have been educated abroad, which has for its object a study of Western civilization, and perhaps the adoption of such portion of it as may be of advantage to us. There has never been a strong national spirit in China, due perhaps to the lack of general education and lack of communication. It is our object to try to establish free schools throughout the empire, to put down with a firm hand the use of opium, which is sapping the energy of our people, and to bring about by various means a spirit of patriotism in the people which will enable us to become a great nation in the eyes of the world. The most sanguine of us even see in the future a constitutional form of government with a popular legislative assembly."

This interview occurred only two years ago. Since that time the edict prohibiting the use of opium has been issued and is being enforced; the edict for the establishment of a free public-school system has received imperial sanction; the first steps toward the granting of a constitution and the summoning of a parliament have been taken, and a great council has been formed which practically takes over the details of government.

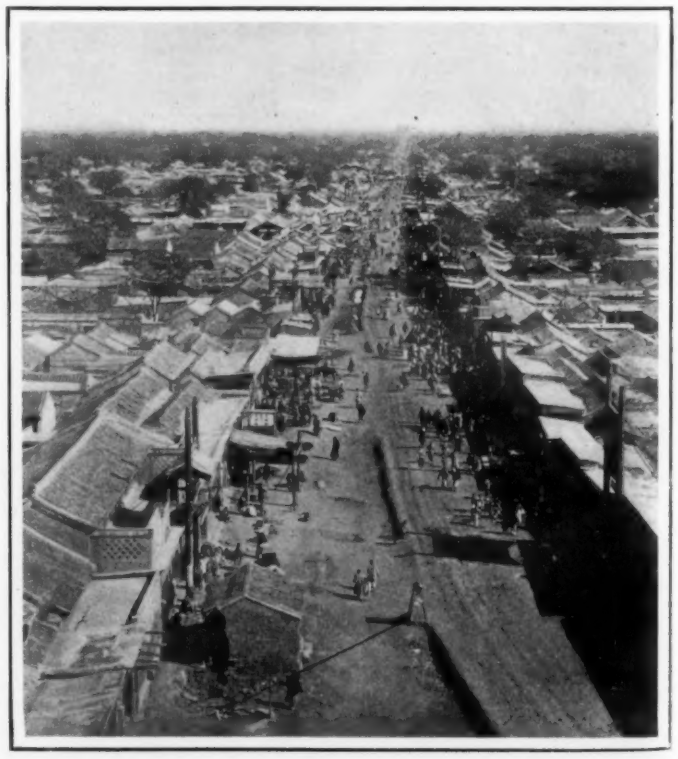
If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.



YUAN-SHIH-KAI,
The great leader of progress in China.

A DAY OF ACTIVE TRADE IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF SHANGHAI, WHERE THE FAMOUS CHINESE BOYCOTT AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS HAD ITS ORIGIN.



A BUSY THOROUGHFARE IN PEKING, THE CAPITAL OF CHINA, WHERE A GREAT PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN BEGUN.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood.

Famous Horse Shows North and South

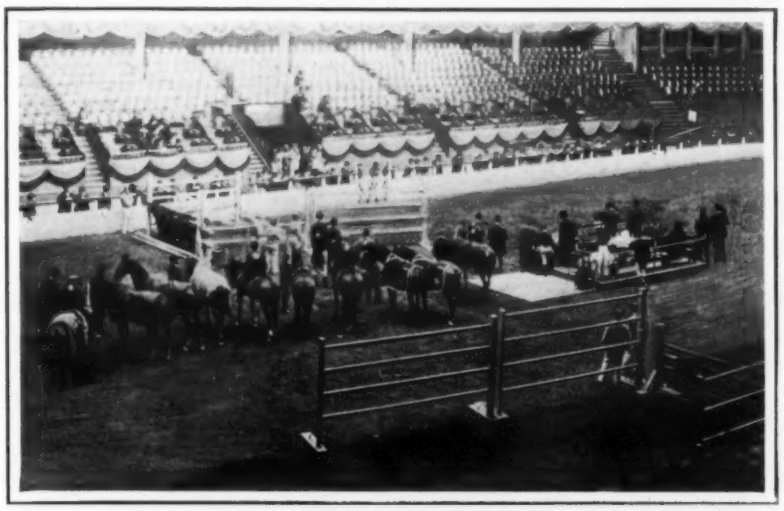
FEATURES OF NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND ATLANTA EXHIBITIONS OF THE FINEST EQUINE TYPES.



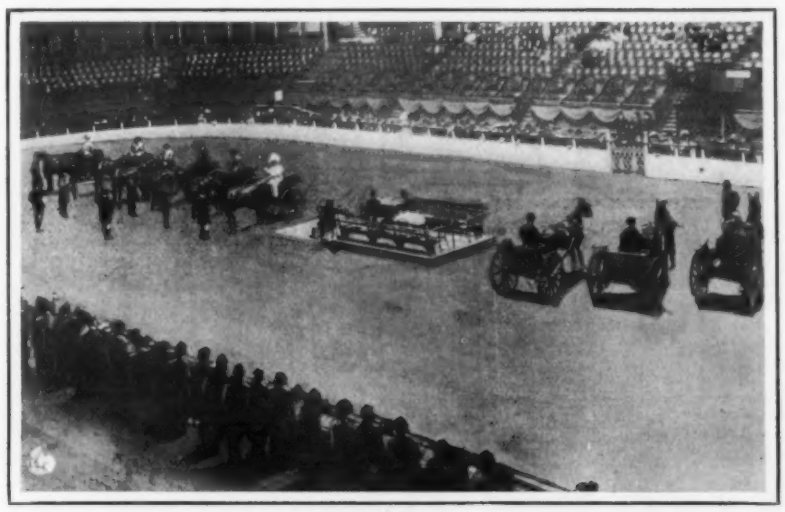
MISS CONSTANCE MATHER, OF PHILADELPHIA, ON SILVERHEELS, A PRIZE-WINNER AT THE BRYN MAWR AND MANY OTHER SHOWS.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



MRS. VICTOR MATHER, PHILADELPHIA'S MOST NOTED HORSEWOMAN, AT THE BRYN MAWR SHOW, MOUNTED ON HER FAVORITE MARE, MAVOURNEEN.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



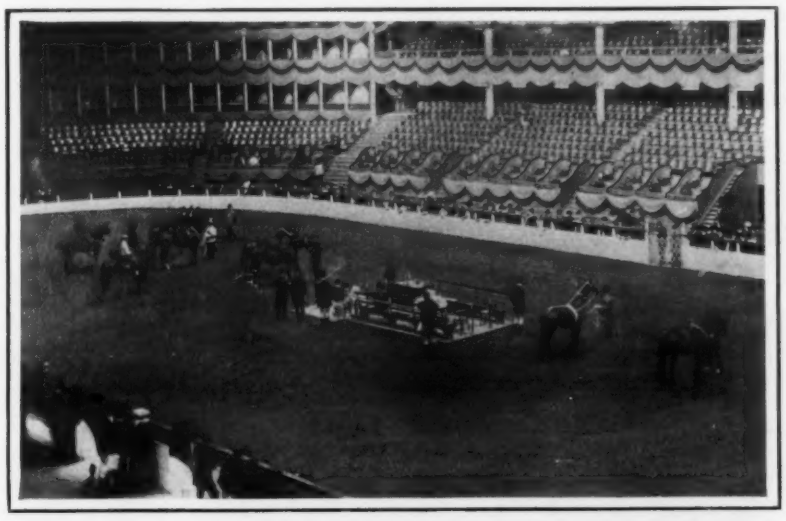
AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW—JUDGING HEAVY-WEIGHT HUNTERS.
B. G. Phillips.



HARNESS HORSES, NOVICE CLASS, LINED UP FOR JUDGMENT IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—*B. G. Phillips.*



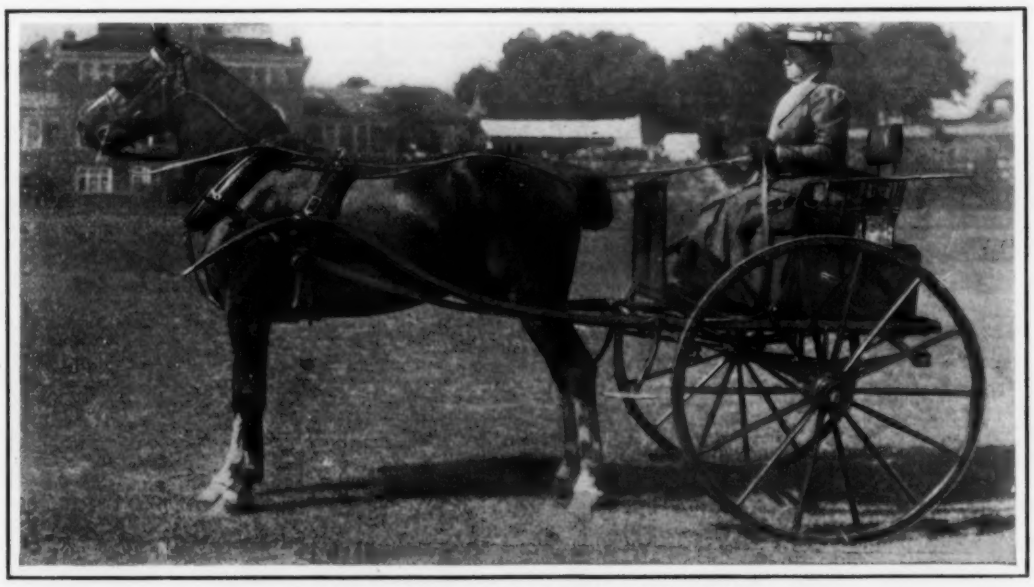
JUDGING LADIES' PHAETON TURN-OUTS AND SINGLE HORSES.
B. G. Phillips.



TROTTING-STALLIONS UNDERGOING THE SCRUTINY OF THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW EXPERTS.—*B. G. Phillips.*



MISS LOUISE DE GIVE HONNE, WITH GOLDEN GLOW, AT THE ATLANTA HORSE SHOW.
Will F. Nelson



MISS HILDA FLETCHER, OF GALLATIN, TENN., DRIVING HORACE, JR., AT THE ATLANTA HORSE SHOW.
Ismay Dooly.



MISS AGNES LADSON, WHOSE BEAUTY AND HORSEWOMANSHIP MAKE HER A PROMINENT FIGURE IN SOUTHERN SHOWS.
Will F. Nelson.

What Irrigation Is Doing for the Indians

NOT THE least interesting of the projects planned by the Reclamation Service are those which relate to the irrigation of millions of acres included in the Indian reservations of the West. For the present fiscal year there is available for this purpose an appropriation of $1,200,000. How the appreciation of the work to be done for the Indians has grown in the eyes of Congress may be seen from the statement that several years ago $50,000 was thought amply sufficient for similar projects. The plan under which Secretary Garfield and Indian Commissioner Leupp are proceeding is to make the Indians economically independent. Small farms will be given them outside their reservations, whenever individual Indians show that they have the capacity for managing them without government aid. Most of them, however, will continue to live on the reservations, where in times past agriculture has suffered greatly, if it has not been impossible, on account of the lack of water. Now it is the intention of the authorities, that the water rights of the Indians may be protected, to construct canal systems for the proper irrigation of their allotments.

In Arizona about $500,000 will be expended in furnishing the Pimas on the Gila River reservation with a proper water supply, which will be attained by a combination of gravity canals diverting the flood waters of the river, supplemented by a number of directly-connected, electrically-operated, centrifugal pumping plants, drawing upon the abundant underground supply. These Indians, who some years ago became famous throughout the United States by reason of the appeals made in their behalf by sympathetic observers of the hardships which they were suffering for lack of water, will ultimately become members of the Water Users' Association of the Salt River valley, which will entitle them to the use of the electric power generated for pumping by the Salt River dam now in process of construction by the Reclamation Service.

Among the other Indians who will be benefited by the government's irrigation policy are the inhabitants of several reservations in southern California, the red men living on the Crow reservation in Montana, on which nearly $1,000,000 has been expended for irrigation purposes in the last twelve years, and for which the Crow Indians furnished funds and the common labor necessary for prosecuting the work; the Blackfeet Indians, also of Montana, for the irrigation of whose reservation Congress has made an annual appropriation of $300,000, and the Northern Cheyennes of the Tongue River reservation in Montana, the tribe which took part in the Custer massacre and were subsequently banished to their present remote dwelling-place. These Indians are now working industriously with scrapers, picks, and shovels on the improvements which are to benefit them and their children.

Congress appropriated $600,000 for the irrigation of the allotments made to the Ute Indians of the former Uintah reservation, and irrigation canals are being built there as rapidly as possible. The great Yakima reservation in Washington has been for several years the scene of irrigation work which is expected to result in giving to Indians as well as white men an opportunity of tilling 75,000 acres of reclaimed lands. For the irrigation of allotments belonging to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians on the Wind River reservation of Wyoming, Congress is making special annual appropriations of about $150,000 toward the building of a system which will cost about $700,000. In New Mexico, on the Zuni reservation, the government is constructing a large dam for the purpose of creating a reservoir for the flood waters of the Zuni River. The maximum height of this dam is seventy feet above the stream channel, and its width at the top approximately five hundred feet. The labor on it has been done chiefly by the Navajo, Zuni, and Pueblo tribes. These Indians have been taught to work with derricks and hoisting engines, and to operate steam drills and perform concrete mixing and trench excavation. They have done this work, of course, under the supervision of a competent engineer and assisted by a sprinkling of skilled white labor.

All of the benefits of the irrigation work done on the reservations will not accrue to the Indians themselves. It is hardly to be supposed that all of them can be prevented from alienating their lands when they are officially allotted to them in severalty; but enough has been accomplished in educating the Indians to independence to make it reasonably certain that a large number of them will become industrious and contented tillers of the soil.

The Passing of People of Note.

COLONEL J. H. Estill, at Savannah, Ga., November 9th. Colonel Estill was the proprietor of the Savannah *Morning News*, and was one of the leading journalists of the South.

Don Diego Barros Arana, at Santiago, Chili, November 4th. Don Arana was the most eminent historian and educator in Chili, and was known as South America's "Grand Old Man."

Brigadier-General Thomas Elwood Rose, U. S. A., retired, at Washington, D. C., November 6th. General Rose was a veteran of the Civil War. He was captured by the Confederates, and led the famous escape from Libby Prison in 1864.

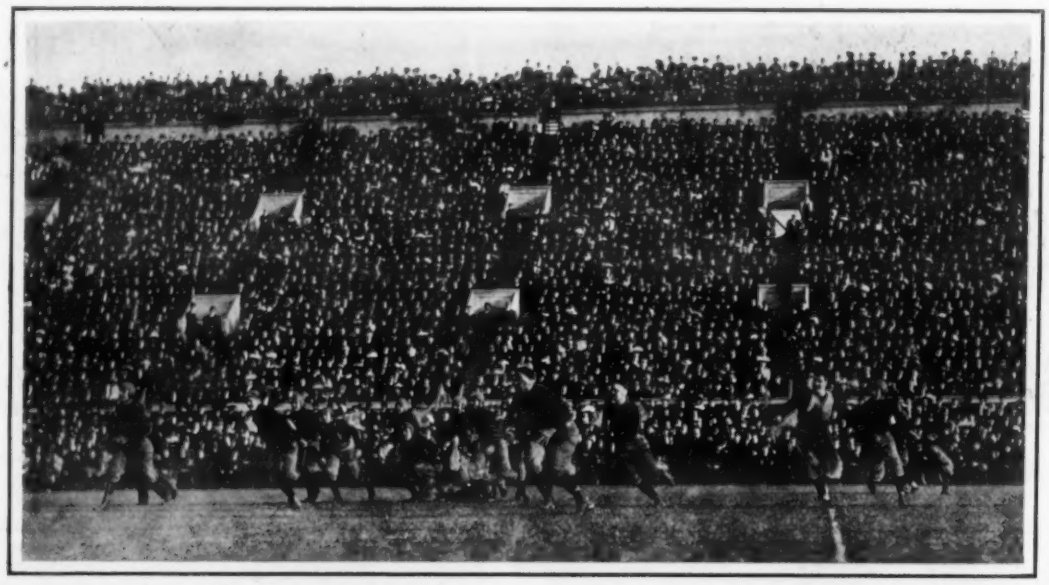
Rev. Dr. Reuen Thomas, in Brookline, November 9th. Dr. Thomas was pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline, Mass., and was widely known in the Congregational circles of England as well as America. He was the author of several religious works.

Louis Emory McComas, at Washington, D. C., November 10th. He was associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and was formerly United States Senator for Maryland.

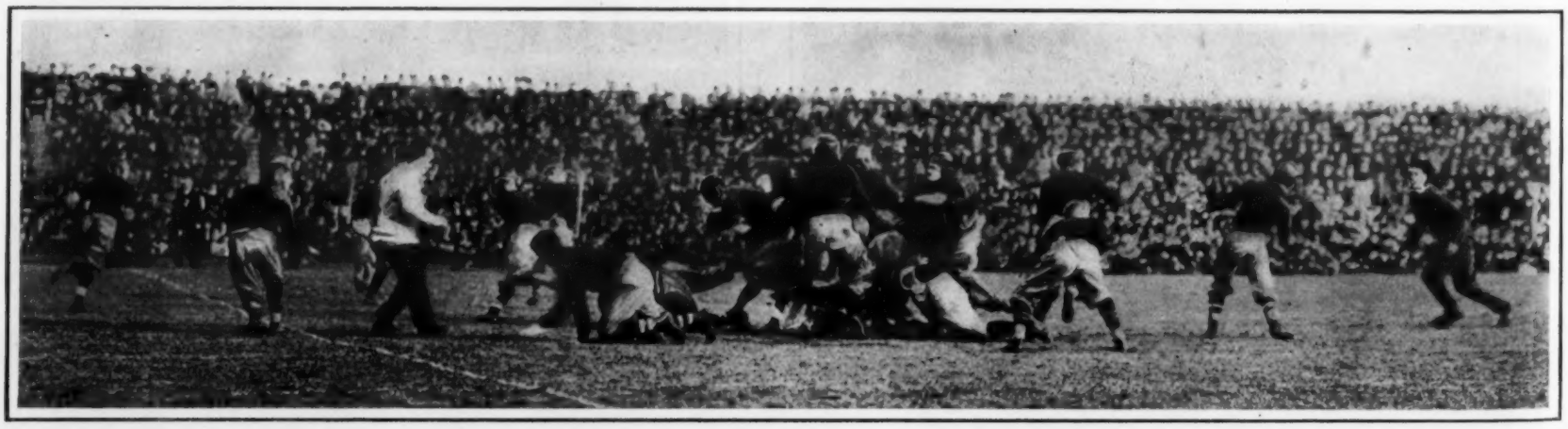
Mrs. Julie L. Wyman, in New York, November 10th. She was formerly a prominent operatic star and oratorio singer. She committed suicide.

Dexter M. Ferry, at Detroit, Mich., November 11th. He was one of the most prominent seedsmen in the United States, and was a leader in Republican politics in his State.

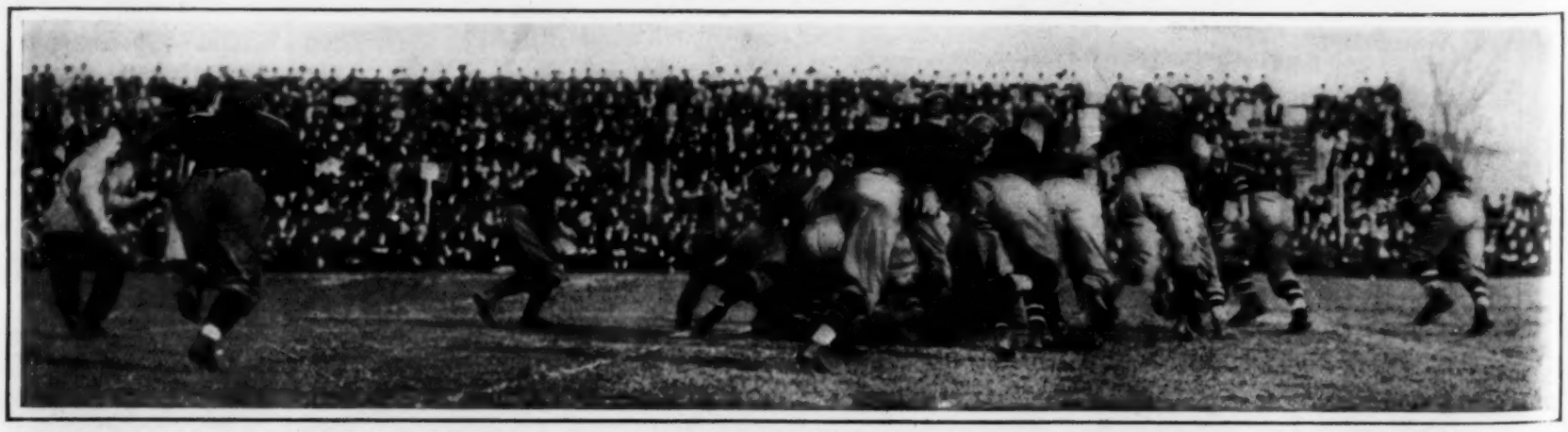
Mrs. Mariana Wright Chapman, at Port Washington, L. I., November 9th. She was a prominent advocate of woman suffrage, and was formerly president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.



SCENE IN THE CAMBRIDGE STADIUM WHEN MOUNT PLEASANT, CARLISLE'S WONDERFUL QUARTER-BACK, MADE HIS SENSATIONAL RUN OF EIGHTY-FIVE YARDS.



CORNELL QUARTER IN THE WEST POINT GAME ABOUT TO MAKE A LONG FORWARD PASS.



HOW CORNELL BLOCKED THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY—THE CADETS UNABLE TO MAKE GAINS THROUGH THE COLLEGIANS' HEAVY LINE.

FEATURES OF A BIG FOOTBALL WEEK.

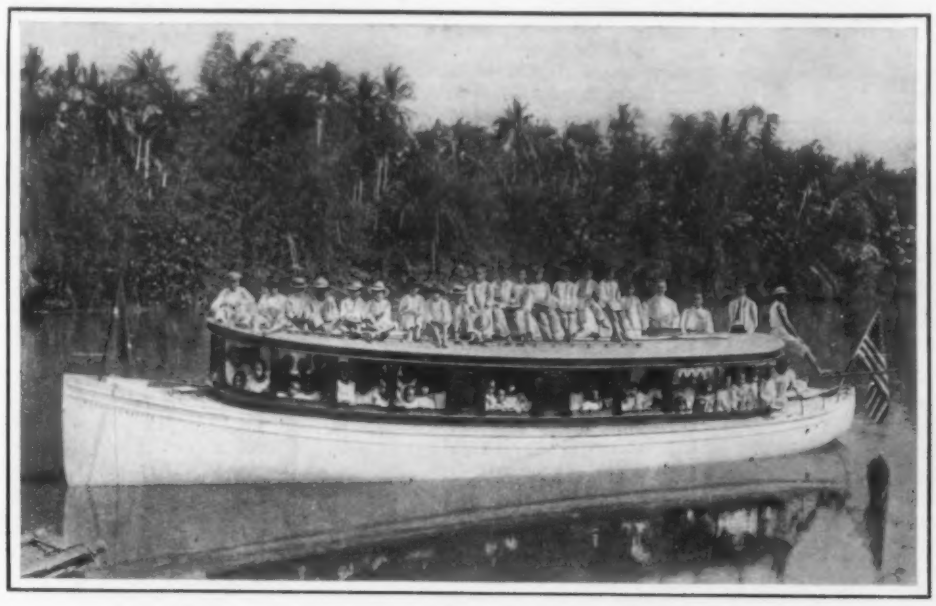
THE HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE BETWEEN CORNELL AND THE ARMY (CORNELL 12, ARMY 10), AND THE INDIAN MASSACRE AT CAMBRIDGE (CARLISLE 23, HARVARD 15).

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

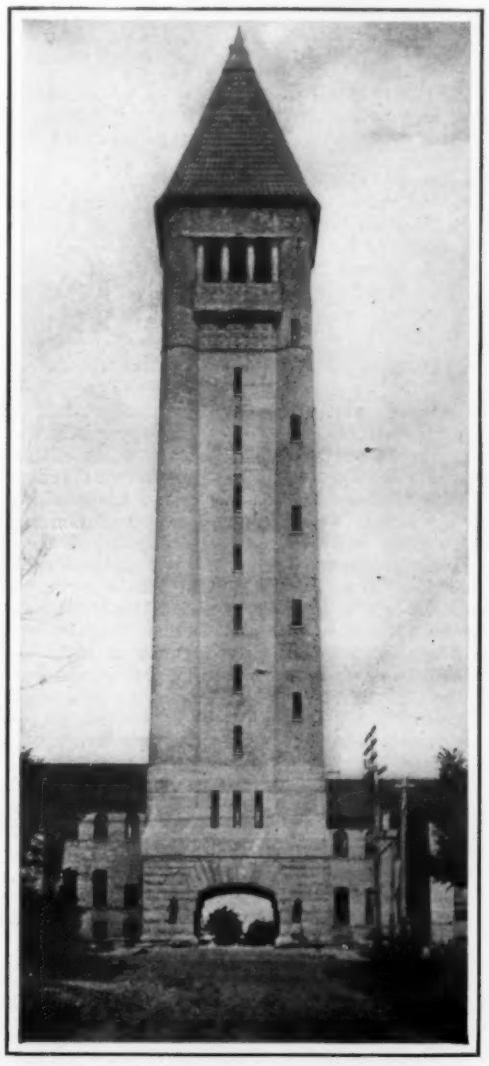
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WIN THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND LOUISIANA THE THIRD.



CURIOUS OLD-TIME TIMBER RAFT FLOATING DOWN THE YUKON RIVER, NEAR DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, LADEN WITH SUPPLIES.
Timothy W. Sprague, Massachusetts.



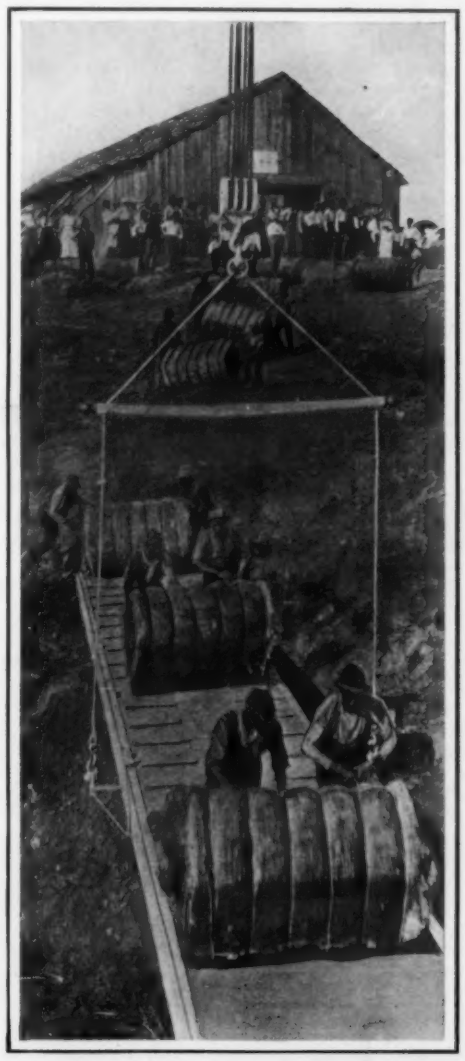
(FIRST PRIZE, $5.) NATIVE SUNDAY SCHOOL AT LAGUNA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GOING TO A PICNIC ON THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION LAUNCH.
J. L. McLaughlin, Philippine Islands.



IMPOSING WATER-TOWER AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., 260 FEET HIGH AND HOLDING 100,000 GALLONS.
W. C. Cox, Illinois.



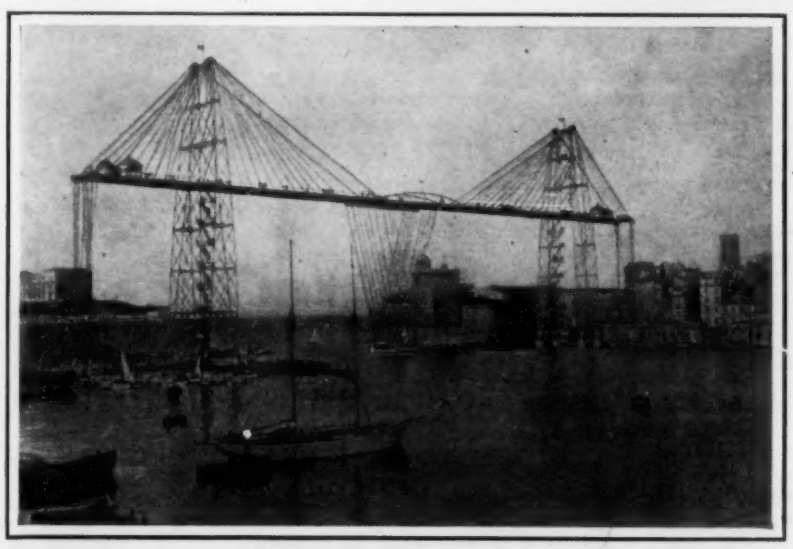
UNIQUE VIEW, FROM A POINT NOT FAR FROM THE BASE, OF THE TOP OF THE FAMOUS FLATIRON BUILDING IN NEW YORK.
George Emerson, New Jersey.



(THIRD PRIZE, $2.) ROUSTABOUTS ROLLING COTTON BALES DOWN A STEEP BANK ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, TO BE LOADED ON A STEAMER.—*A. V. Hall, Louisiana.*



FLAG-RUSH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI—FRESHMEN AROUND THE POLE AWAITING A SOPHOMORE ATTACK—ONE FRESHMAN ON TOP OF THE POLE.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



(SECOND PRIZE, $3.) PECULIAR FERRY AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE, THE BOAT BEING PROPELLED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR, TO WHICH IT IS ATTACHED, RUNNING ON THE BRIDGE OVERHEAD.—*Harriet Quimby, New York.*

Sparks from the Anvil of Current Thought

FUTURE OF THE FLYING-MACHINE.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE, OF THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

IT IS evident that the first application in aërial navigation will be to the art of war, and it is clear that its main usefulness will be in reconnaissance, for the loads which can be carried will be small. Balloons have now reached nearly their limit of speed, and will always be comparatively slow. Flying-machines begin with thirty-eight miles an hour, and may attain, in future, 60 to 75 miles an hour, with a radius of action, perhaps, of 200 or 300 miles. It is now interesting to speculate as to what further uses may grow out of these powers, and what the development is likely to be. Commercially very little is to be expected from either balloons or flying-machines. Carrying freight is out of the question, and even profitable smuggling is doubtful. For passenger traffic the number carried will be so small, and the cost so great, that no competition is possible with existing modes of transit. Moreover, there will always be danger; but even before this has been minimized, aërial navigation may serve in sport. This has already occurred with balloons, and will be more pronounced with flying-machines. The latter will be useful in explorations of otherwise inaccessible places, such as mountain tops, swamps, or densely wooded regions, and, also, in rapid surveys of desert or insalubrious stretches, provided that supplies of petrol can be obtained within the radius of action; for the petrol motor alone has made aërial navigation possible, and is the *sine qua non* of its success. Balloons and flying-machines will undoubtedly be used in carrying dispatches, and even mail service may be attempted, but deliveries will be irregular. If the wind blows from the right direction the speed may be great, but if it blows the wrong way the trip may be long. Upon the whole, now that success has come, we see that the conquest of the air has more limited practical uses than was imagined when it was not known how that success was to be achieved, but it may develop new uses of its own and prove an important benefit to mankind.



WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

THE ORIENT WATCHING THE FILIPINOS.

BY MAJOR GEORGE P. AHERN, DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Just now the English, French, and Germans in the Far East sneer at the American idea of establishing an ideal republic in the Philippines. They say we are making a grave mistake in giving the natives too much leeway. The English in India give a few selected natives a little power, but the great majority of natives in the English colonies have no voice in the government and earn little social recognition. The American experiment, which probably is the most remarkable the world has ever seen, gives the poorest native the same chance as the wealthiest, education being free to all. At Manila, instead of climbing up a tree to see what is going on, the Filipino citizen can go to a reception of the governor-general and shake his hand and leave feeling of considerable importance. While the representatives of European civilization sneer, the eyes of the entire Orient are turned seriously on this great American experiment. If it succeeds, there will be startling developments in Java, China, and India, not to mention other countries. The natives of India will say to themselves: "If such great freedom can be given to the Filipinos, why cannot it be given to us?" Manila to-day is swarming with Orientals from all Eastern countries, for it is one of the cosmopolitan cities of the world.

SHIP SUBSIDIES AND THE NAVY.

BY A. LEWIS, HAWAIIAN DELEGATE AT THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The great work of building the Panama Canal, carrying with it an expenditure of $400,000,000, is a grand subsidy. Unless some measure of relief is granted the American merchant marine, when that great waterway is constructed, the flag of the United States will not be seen on many merchant vessels passing through it. If the American merchant marine is not born again, the Panama Canal may serve Japan and other foreign nations far better than the United States. The tiny silver cord drawing together the arms of the two great oceans places Hawaii in direct line of travel between the Occident and the Orient, making it a natural port of call. A great boon will be conferred upon the islands if that carrying trade is performed largely by American vessels, purchasing American supplies, and developing an American guard and outpost, which will, in turn, protect its mainland protector. Russia is the only nation on earth except the United States that committed the fatal blunder of trying to build a great navy without at the same time building a great merchant marine to support it. Her humiliating defeat, her seized and sunken ships, present by tragic picture her irretrievable mistake. The United States is as helpless to-day as was Russia in the days of the Russo-Japanese War. An object-lesson is about to be placed before the American people, when they will this winter witness the inability of the American navy to perform a fleet manœuvre from the Atlantic to the Pacific without the employment in tonnage of foreign bottoms to carry the necessary coal and other supplies, our merchant marine being entirely inadequate for the purpose. In time of war, circumscribed by the laws of neutrality and thwarted by entangling foreign alliances, it would be difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to obtain sufficient foreign tonnage for both the army and navy.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FINANCIAL LEADERS.

BY EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

The responsibility of the leaders in the world of finance and transportation and corporate enterprise is commensurate with their power. The captains of industry, the chieftains of railroads, and the masters of markets are placed in positions where they exercise a potential, almost a controlling, influence for the weal or woe of the land. They can appease public feeling or they can excite it. They can make content or they can make discontent. They can establish and preserve the conditions of prosperity, or they can prolong the agitation and magnify the menaces which disturb confidence and produce disquiet. It is for them to administer their great trusts in obedience to law, in the spirit of justice, in what in the long run is equally for the interest of their stockholders and of the public, and thus they will promote mutual respect, good understanding, and general business tranquillity and assurance.

CHINESE COOLIES SHOULD BE EXCLUDED.

BY SETH LOW, FORMERLY MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

I am in favor of the purpose, but not the form, of the Chinese exclusion act. President Roosevelt is right in his policy of opposition to the slave-like labor of coolies in this free country. It is an insult to an old, wise, and proud race such as the Chinese to exclude their students and great men from our shores. I am in sympathy with the great object of the Chinese exclusion act—to keep the Pacific coast free from the numerical preponderance of an Asiatic population. If there ever was a matter of public policy in which the "undesirable citizen" doctrine should be enforced to the limit, it is the immigration question.



SETH LOW,
Formerly mayor of New York City.
Copyright by Rockwood.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY TO THE INDIANS.

BY THE REV. DR. E. P. HENDRIX, M. E. BISHOP.

It is not enough to make the Indians owners in severalty of their lands and to teach them to till the soil and to trade; to teach them the laws of health and sanitation. That is simply to civilize them. Our duty is to do more—we must Christianize them. The Indian must know of a revealed religion and not simply the religion of nature. He must learn of the Holy Spirit, and not alone of the Great Spirit. It is not the bringing of the Indian to civilization that is needed, but the taking of civilization to the Indian, not as veneer, but as the fruit of Christianity. We owe him more than rations; we are his debtor to give him the gospel that saves. Three things impress me as most desirable in bettering the religious conditions of the Indian: 1. We must make less of his tribal relation and more of his family relation. The family, not the tribe, must ever be regarded as the unit of society. 2. There should constantly be recognized the two great dynamic forces in Christian work—motive and companionship. 3. We need more of the "settlement" idea in our work among the Indians, a willingness to live among them, winning them as John G. Paton won the hearts of the cannibals of the New Hebrides, a far more hopeless people. Already 60,000 Indians have become American citizens. They have needed paternal missions to make them strong for citizenship.

EARLY RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.

M. M. MARKS, NEW YORK MANUFACTURER, IN "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

The complete absorption in business which we so often see seems to me positively unethical. Piling up business after the need of it is past is, I contend, as sinful and useless as the hoarding of gold by the miser. No man has a right to give up his soul exclusively to financial gain. If men do not arrive naturally at the realization of this fact, the day will come when the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction, now strongly showing itself among the poorer classes, will break forth in tumult and disorder. It is not only right, but politic, to give heed to this sign of the times. Men who cling to business after securing a competence are encouraging discontent by their commercial avarice. Having secured the means to live, why should they not truly live and give others a chance to work up, and in turn get their competence? No one with a reasonable competence should be afraid to retire young. I do not mean retire like an oyster in its shell, to a narrow sphere, but retire from the detail and routine of business to do what is best for his own higher development, best for his family, best for humanity. If a man retire young he can properly work out his life's problem. If he wait he may be too old, his habits too firmly formed, his ability, or even desire, to adopt a new manner of life gone.



MARCUS M. MARKS,
President of the Clothiers' Association of New York.—*Pach Bros.*

POLITICAL PERSECUTION OF RAILROADS.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT HINES OF THE SANTA FE.

It is more strictly true of railroad regulation than of any other form of legislation that, generally speaking, every act of legislation stimulates its author to additional activity and inspires his rivals and imitators with the highest competitive zeal. Competition is said to be the life of trade, but competition among the politicians is proving almost the death of the railway trade. My experience is that railroad officials have striven more faithfully than any other class in the community to comply with both the spirit and the letter of the laws regulating them. Considering the vast magnitude of the railroad business, and the bewildering multitude of railroad transactions, I believe that the railroad companies constitute an exceptionally law-abiding class. Railroad companies, generally speaking, are earning less than a fair return on the value of their property, and any further reduction in revenue or increase in expenditures through governmental action is a great injustice to those who have invested in railroad stocks and bonds. There is now a condition of undigested railroad laws. Before passing more such laws the Federal government and the States ought to take time to understand, and after ascertainment of the facts, enforce the laws they have.

Why Should We Falter Now?

IF we could as a garment doff the years
And know again that swift imperious tide
Which ran so full with youth's exulting pride
And still in all our sweetest dreams inheres,
Would we forego the fruit of bitter tears,
Put love and knowledge born of pain aside,
Recall the hidden self we crucified
And shut celestial music from our ears?

NAY, if each step has brought us richer store
Till through the broken parts we glimpse a whole,
Why should we falter now or shrink before
The narrowing paths which lead us to the goal?
These withered petals of the rose we bore
May fall to yield maturity of soul.

HELEN A. SAXON.

School Teachers

ALSO HAVE THINGS TO LEARN.

"FOR MANY years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well-defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

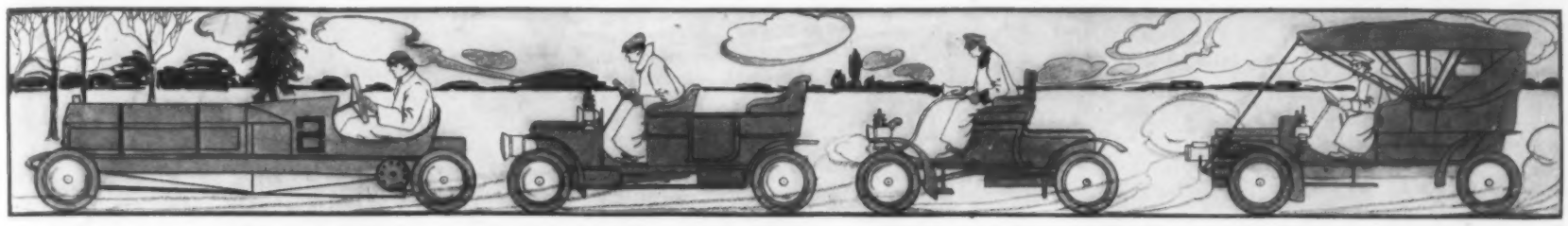
"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head, and, at times after exertion, a general 'gone' feeling with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced, because some years ago I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum, which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Suddenly I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter, but stubborn facts, which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."



THE MAN IN THE AUTO

PEOPLE who contemplate automobile tours in Italy will be interested to know the customs regulations of that country governing the entry of foreign machines. According to Vice-Consul H. M. Byington, of Naples, "the entire charge of the custom-house, agents, and expenses, on week days, is 80 to 150 lire ($15.44 to $28.95), and on Sundays and government holidays from 150 to 300 lire ($28.95 to $57.90). In order to clear a motor on Sundays or holidays it is necessary to arrange on the preceding day, so as to insure the presence of the special officials. The duties payable are as follows: On cars weighing up to 500 kilos (1,125 pounds), 200 lire ($38.60); from 500 to 1,000 kilos (1,125 to 2,250 pounds), 400 lire ($77.20); over 1,000 kilos (2,250 pounds), 600 lire ($115.80). These duties cover the accessories of the motor. Owners of motor-cars on a visit to Italy can deposit the amount of the duty on entering the country, to be reimbursed to them on leaving either by sea or by land. The reimbursement of the deposit cannot be effected after six months have elapsed, and to meet such a case, application must be made to the treasury department of the government for the necessary extension."

▲

AN ENGLISH expert has been at the pains to analyze samples of dust taken from various parts of a much-used highway for the purpose of studying the comparative effect of the road-bed upon tires under different conditions. Samples of dust taken respectively from a straight stretch and a corner of the same road yielded upon analysis .042 and .170 per cent. of rubber such as might have been ground from tire treads. The proportion is what might have been expected, because of the tendency to skid on a curve. Besides the finely-ground particles of rubber, several fragments of rubber were found at the curve which had been actually torn from the tread, thus showing conclusively the destructive effect of rapid passage around corners. The largest piece was rectangular in shape, and one-half inch wide by three-quarters of an inch long.

▲

AT A RECENT meeting of the American Automobile Association, Charles T. Terry, chairman of the legislative board of that body, spoke of the tendency toward more reasonable motor laws throughout the country. He noted an abatement of the "unreasoning hostility to the automobile and its use," but expressed his regret that legislation was even yet of so diverse and divergent a nature throughout the several States as to indicate a demand for either a Federal automobile law or the enactment in various States of uniform automobile regulation modeled upon the best of the present State laws. He submitted a draft of the uniform State law recommended, efforts to secure the adoption of which will be made in several Legislatures at the next session.

▲

THE PARK authorities of New York City have begun the use of oil for dust-laying on Riverside Drive. The plan is to sprinkle enough oil to dampen the surface of the road-bed so that the wind cannot take up fine particles. The sprinkling fluid used is a combination of oil, soap, and other substances which combine readily with water. The combination gives off a slight odor, but it is not strong enough to be offensive. It is said to be more economical than water sprinkling, since one application lasts for several months. If the experiment proves successful the plan will be adopted throughout the park system of the city.

▲

PHILADELPHIA has a traveling automobile repair-shop. The proprietor bought an old runabout for a song and put it in good running order himself. He placed a box body on the frame, fitting it out with a repair kit and as many tools as he could afford. He makes trips along the old York Road in this vehicle, which bears the sign, "Autos Repaired," and on Saturdays and Sundays, especially, does an excellent business during the season. His work is well done, and he is often summoned to the help of motorists who have had breakdowns, passing automobilists carrying the news of accidents to him when he does not happen to be in the immediate neighborhood.

▲

ACCORDING to George W. Cooly, engineer of the Minnesota highways commission, low-grade iron ore can be profitably used for road-making in the mining districts of that State. The cost of building roads of this material runs from $1,000 to $1,400 a mile, the roads being from sixteen to twenty feet wide, and eight or nine inches deep. This is about the cost in the same part of the country for gravel roads. There are between 200 and 300 miles of this kind of road on the iron ranges of Minnesota, and they are giving general satisfaction.

▲

THE TOTAL amount invested, directly and indirectly, in the manufacture and sale of automobiles and accessories in this country is $171,448,769. The gross amount of sales of automobiles alone will be more than $100,000,000 this year. Fifty-eight thousand men are directly interested in the manufacture or sale of automobiles and 29,500 men indirectly. The business done in the United States in 1907 will, it is estimated, be four times as great as that of 1904 — nearly 133 per cent. increase in business each year for the last three years.



ACRES OF AUTOMOBILES ON VIEW.

EXHIBIT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY.
H. D. Blauvelt.

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Helping Poor and Sick Porto Ricans.

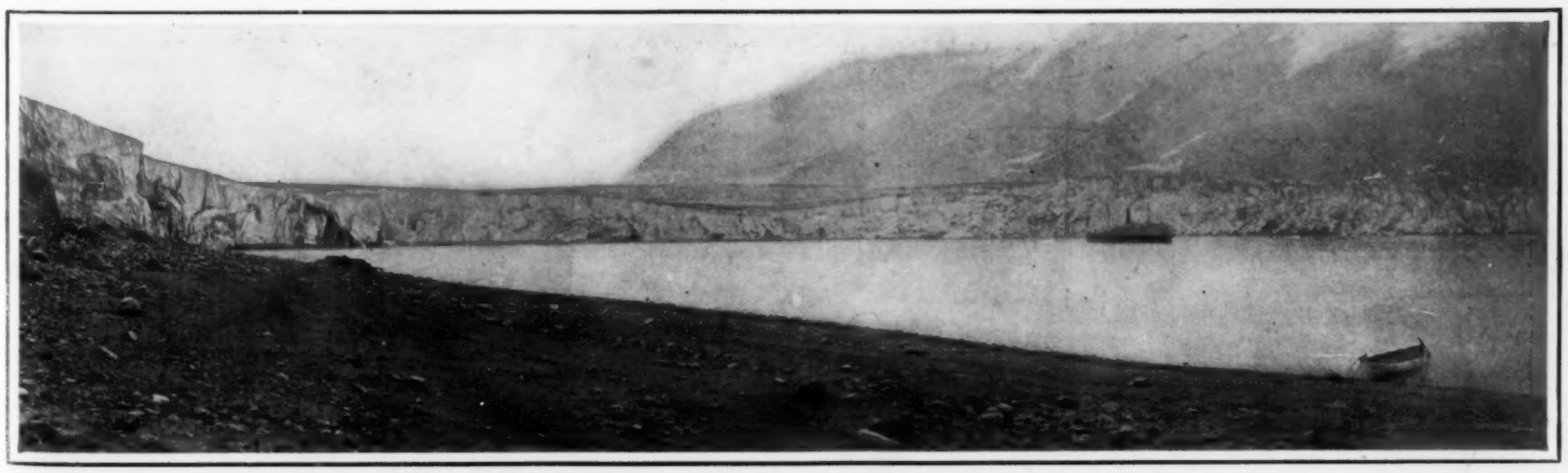
AN EXCELLENT work is being done in San Juan, Porto Rico, by the new Presbyterian Hospital. Many of its patients are suffering from the prevalent disease of the island, Porto Rican anæmia, due to a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood. American physicians have discovered a specific for this disease, but there are few qualified doctors and nurses on the island, and most of the people are so poor and ignorant that treatment for it at their homes is unsatisfactory. Miss Jennie Ordway is the superintendent, and Dr. E. Raymond Hildreth is in charge of the medical work of the hospital. Here young Porto Rican women are given a thorough training in nursing, fitting them for beneficent work among their own people.

● ●

World's Greatest Skin Cure

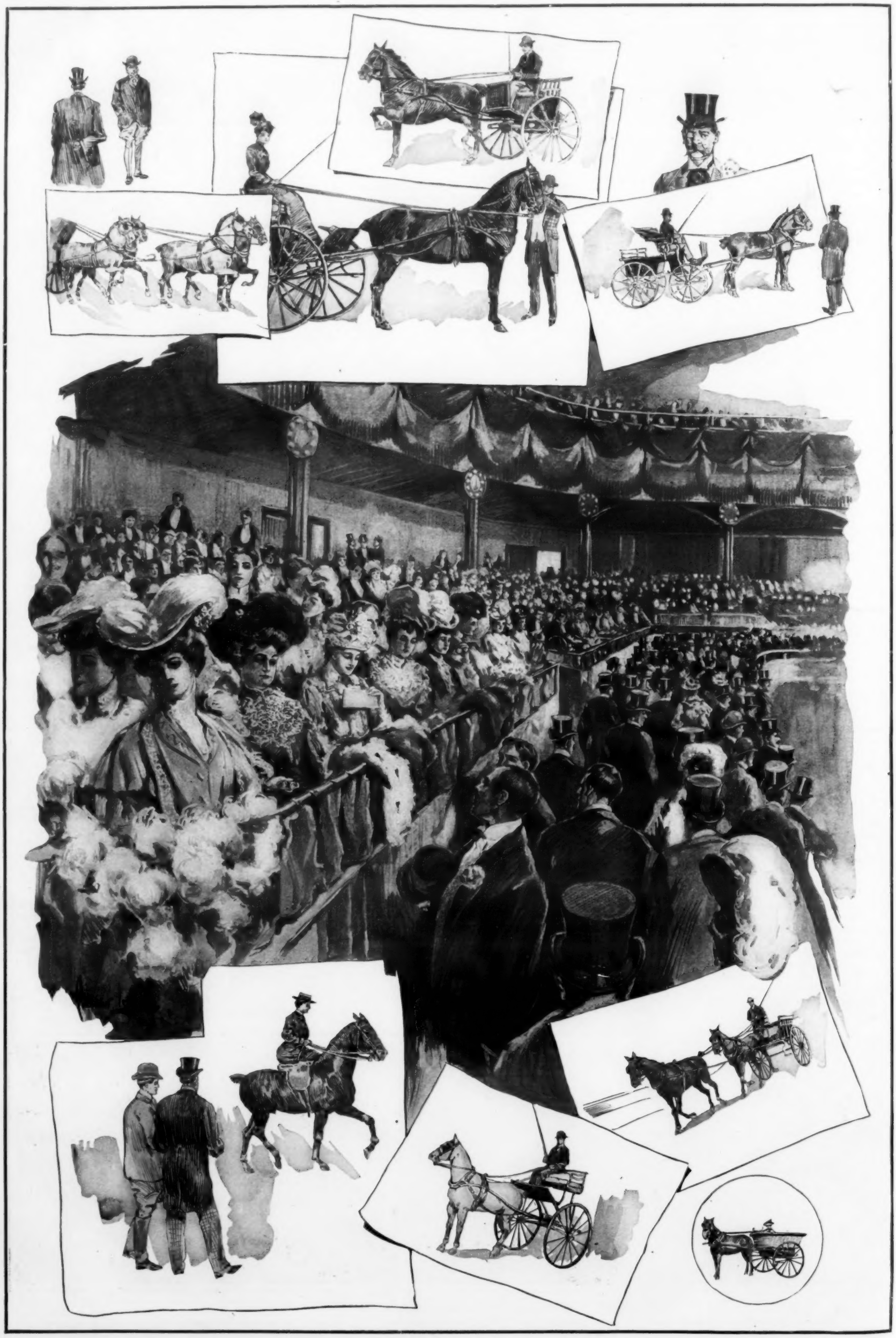
AND PUREST AND SWEETEST OF EMOLLIENTS FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, irritations, and inflammations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of infants, children, and adults when all else fails.

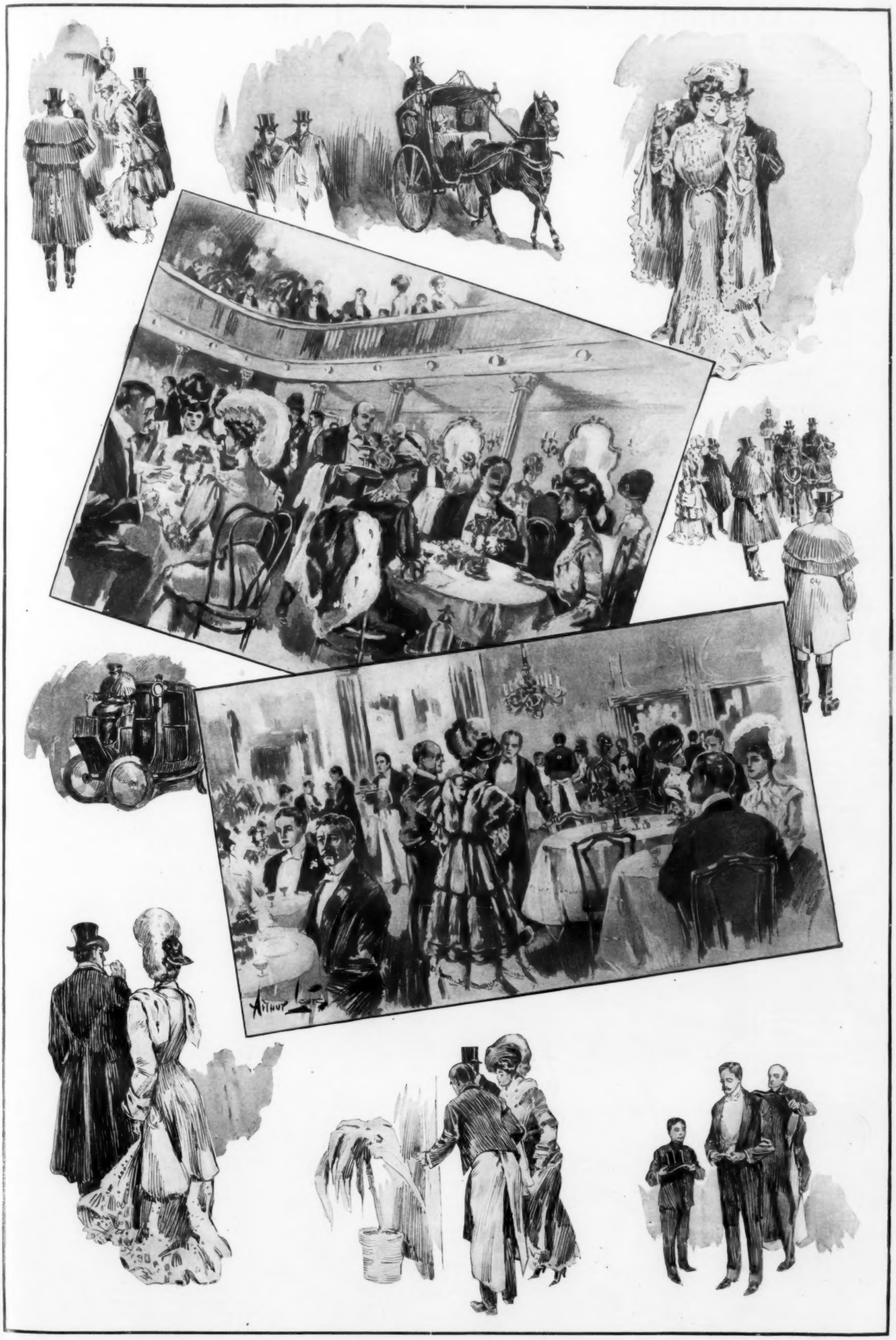


THE FAMOUS MUIR GLACIER IN ALASKA, AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

FIRST AND ONLY PICTURE TAKEN OF THIS VAST NATURAL WONDER SINCE 1898, IN WHICH YEAR IT WAS SHATTERED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—THE GLACIER HAS IN LATE YEARS RECEDED FOUR MILES AND IS FAST DISINTEGRATING.—*Walter P. Miller.*



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—*Drawing by Arthur Lewis.*



"LITTLE DINNERS" OF HORSE-SHOW WEEK IN THE FASHIONABLE RESTAURANTS OF NEW YORK.—*Drawing by Arthur Lewis.*

A Woman's Story of Life at an Army Post

By Mary Dean, an officer's wife



ALONG OFFICERS' ROW AT A WESTERN ARMY POST AFTER A BLIZZARD.



TROOPS RETURNING AFTER A LONG "HIKE" GREETED BY THEIR FAMILIES AT THE POST.

A REGIMENT, or part of one, newly arrived at a post begins activities and a prescribed routine of work at once, wherever its station may be. The first thing to be done, necessarily, is to make a selection of quarters for both soldiers and officers. Barracks for the men are selected by the commanding officer of each company, preference being given in accordance with the relative rank of these officers. The officers choose their homes, also, according to rank. The officer having the highest rank, designated the commanding officer, has first choice. To the lowest ranking second lieutenant falls what is left. A choice once made, however, no one can ask for other quarters unless very serious reasons demand it, and then no ranking out is permitted.

But what a flutter and stir new arrivals and late comers cause! The whole officers' line may suffer upheaval—especially if the officer just arrived has a goodly amount of rank, and houses are scarce. Indeed, more than once it has happened in various garrisons that every family has had to move on account of some high-ranking individual who calmly took possession of the commanding officer's quarters, following which, each officer, in turn, ranked out some one below him. Oh, the heartaches and jealousies engendered by this system of "ranking out"! And the stories that could be told of the ill feeling and feuds that have resulted!

There is the pretty girl bride who has married the youngest and lowest ranking lieutenant in the post. They are so charming, so happy, and the cozy little home is all in readiness for their return from the wedding trip. Meantime, a captain and his family arrive. No quarters are available. The right of "ranking out" is put in force, and when the young couple return they must be content to find their furniture stored, and a room for themselves at the bachelors' mess. Then there is the story of the officer who was entertained in his lieutenant's home until he could make a choice of a home for himself, and who found the house of his host so satisfactory that he preferred it to all others.

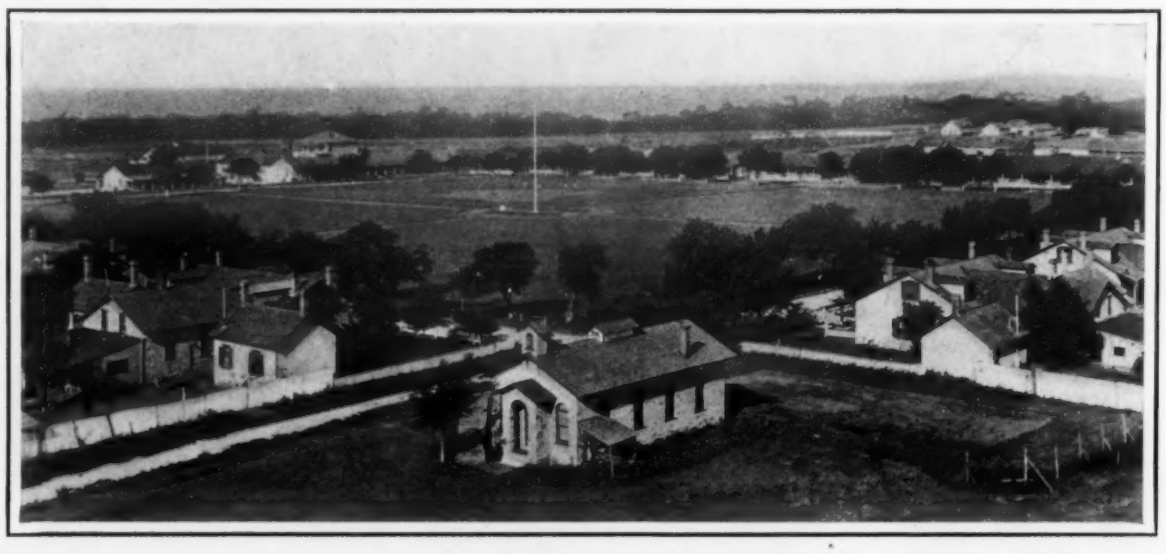
There was an officer who would never make a choice until every one else had done so. Thereupon, he invariably exercised his undisputed right of ranking out. This selfish mortal was outwitted once. As a little woman who did it tells the story, she wanted a certain house, oh, so much! Her husband dared not select it, knowing the proclivities of this certain individual. Farsightedly, she and her husband chose another house and had part of their furniture and trunks placed upon its porch at once. This officer passed by. He stopped and stared. Some one dared to think this house his! "Who lives there, Jenkins?" to a soldier passing. "Lieutenant J——, sir." With all haste, the commanding officer was found. "Colonel W——, I would like to have quarters No. 16 assigned to me, if you will." They were assigned. To the lieutenant, coming later to his office, was assigned the longed-for house, greatly to his delight, which he carefully concealed.

Fortunately, such incidents are rare. Officers, as a rule, will avoid ranking out, if possible. The same system prevails among non-commissioned officers who are entitled to quarters, and quite as much jealousy prevails on the soldiers' line. The word "line" is used for the row of houses where the officers and their families live, or where the soldiers and their families live, called "officers' line" or "officers' row" and "soldiers' line" or "soldiers' row."

A word here to the stranger within the gates. If you would know to whom you are talking, look well to the shoulder-straps and do not call the colonel "captain" or exalt the second lieutenant just out of West Point to the rank of "major." Officially, all officers are addressed by their titles. Socially, also, this holds true with one exception: all lieutenants are plain "mister" when not on dutyin official capacities.

In the executive duties that fall to the lot of a colonel, he is assisted by his staff, consisting of a quartermaster, the adjutant, and the commissary officer, all of whom receive extra pay for their services. They, in turn, have their corps of assistants chosen from among the enlisted men, who do the clerical and manual work under their supervision. The quartermaster has charge of all clothing issued to the men, has charge of transportation, looks after the government buildings and property, has charge of all government supplies sold or issued either to officers or men. It is to the quartermaster one goes when the plaster falls down from the parlor ceiling, or the water pipes burst, or a new set of shelves is needed in the pantry, or one wants a special buckboard and team of mules to go to town. The adjutant assists the colonel in his office work and the administration of the affairs of the regiment. Incidentally, he is in command of the regimental band. Requests for its services must be made of him, and permission also obtained from him, as a rule, for the use of the hop-room. The privilege of hop-room and band for entertainments belongs to officer and soldier alike.

The commissary officer has charge of the commissary department, where food and supplies are sold to all residents of the post. Wholesale prices are charged, no profits being allowed. Naturally, every one patronizes this department, and little of staple foods is bought outside the garrison. Meat is furnished in most instances by contract, through the commissary, with outside dealers. A post exchange, formerly known as a canteen—when liquors were allowed to be sold there—often supplies fresh fruits and vegetables, developing sometimes into a very creditable store (provided the officer in charge has business instincts), in which everything from shirts and collars to face powder may be purchased. All profits return to the different companies and organizations in the regiment that contributed funds toward its establishment.



A TYPICAL FRONTIER ARMY POST—FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA.

A colonel, his adjutant, and the majors of a regiment have the privilege of "orderlies," or soldiers selected from the men on guard duty each day, who have presented the neatest and most soldierly appearance at guard mount. An orderly is one of the military appurtenances of the officer that appeals to the ordinary civilian as "stagy." Could a business man imagine himself followed all day by an office boy whose duty it was to walk a certain number of paces behind him, to stop when he stopped, to speak only when addressed, to stand guard at the door when he was busy in his office or in his home, and to absent himself only when dismissed or sent on an errand? It would get on his nerves, to be sure. But what would a colonel be without his orderly? Half the dignity of his position would be gone, half the pleasure.

The duties of both officers and men in a garrison are varied and many. Drills are constant both summer and winter. The early spring brings the target season, which may cover a number of months, dependent upon the weather. Every man is required to shoot and to put forth his best efforts in making a good score. During the summer and fall months "hikes" take up a great deal of time. One hike of twelve miles, weekly, is prescribed by the War Department, a three-day hike once a month, and a twenty-one-day hike in the late summer. In most instances, however, the twenty-one-day hike is rendered impossible by a three months' encampment in some designated concentration camp for manœuvres.

The winter months are spent by the younger officers in a school conducted by the older officers, where various military studies are pursued. A junior officer has to attend these garrison schools until he is a captain with ten years' service, or he may be graduated sooner if he qualifies in all the studies. Two hours a day are spent in recitation, many more in preparation. These are extra duties which must not interfere with his regular ones. Attendance at drills, inspections, and dress-parades, daily attendance at "retreat," taking turn at officer of the day duty, or doing a tour of officer of the guard, are duties that devolve upon an officer in any and every season.

The officer on duty with his regiment nowadays has only a little leisure. The untroubled days of the "old army" are past, and 1898, with its Cuban troubles, ushered in a new régime. What with foreign service, hikes, manœuvre camps, and constant change of station, there is little time left for idleness and loitering along pleasant by-paths of service. But heigh-ho for the days of merry-making, when he does play. No dull olive drab or khaki uniform at these times. Off with such work-a-day clothes that recall the camp and drill-ground! Don the becoming blue (never was there a handsomer uniform), or the tropical white, or the conventional evening dress. In no life is the social side more cultivated or enjoyed than in the army. The ladies at an army post are frequently experts in the art of entertaining, and this relieves life at a post of much of its monotony.

Small garrisons have less formality than exists in large posts like Leavenworth and Riley; *camaraderie* and sociability take its place. But certain customs of the service exist everywhere and cannot be ignored. In the matter of calls there is much formality, and these must be made promptly and promptly returned. The etiquette of party calls must be rigidly observed, too, if one would be deservedly popular.

To the commanding officer and his wife naturally fall the duties of social leadership. The garrison is their own realm of social dominion, if so they wish to regard it. In no position has a woman more opportu

nity and need to exercise tact, impartiality, conservatism, resourcefulness, and unfailing courtesy to one and all than in this trying one of commanding officer's wife. To be ideal she must not gossip, she must know how to entertain, and she must not meddle in affairs of state. The wives of the other officers stationed in the garrison contribute, each in turn, to the social life and gayety of this small world. Each one's popularity depends, not upon her husband's rank, but upon her own individuality, cleverness, or fondness for entertaining.

And every one entertains more or less, according to inclination and income. In no place is hospitality more unfailing than in an army post. It is one of the demands of the service. At any time one may be required to entertain entire strangers, new comers in the garrison or brother officers from another post, who are called there for duty incident to their profession. Less rarely one is called upon to entertain civilians detained in the garrison through some cause or other. Posts are quite apt to be distant from the town, and as a hotel does not form part of the requirements of a garrison, the homes of its residents are always open to the wayfarer. What girl has not dreamed of visiting in an army post? There is an indisputable attraction about brass buttons. There is attraction, too, in the romance and poetry that seemingly envelop all the life.

Army people awaken, eat, work, and sleep to the sound of the bugle-call. It is the garrison clock. Men drill in their spick and span uniforms to the stirring music of a band. Men, women, and children seem care-free and happy. They are here one day, gone the next, sojourners in many lands of Uncle Sam's dominion. Their homes are rendered artistic and interesting by souvenirs of these abiding-places, furs from Alaska, embroidered linen and rare silks from the Philippines, exquisite drawn work from residence on the Mexican border, or curious handicraft from Western States. Friends they have everywhere. Among themselves there is ever an atmosphere of gayety and good-fellowship.

No wonder love thrives in such an atmosphere, and flourishes where everything is conducive to wooing and courtship. Oh, the joy of being an army bride, if only to have an army wedding! There is nothing prettier, whether it be a cavalry wedding all aglow with yellow decorations, or an infantry wedding of pale blue. There is always the glitter of gold-ornamented uniforms and gleaming swords to linger in the memory of the guests, and the vision of a bride passing down an aisle of stacked guns to an altar lovely with flowers, behind which glow the colors of nation and regiment, to plight her troth to her soldier lover. And best memory of all is the happy bride cutting the bridal cake with her husband's sword.

Revelation comes to the army wife. It is she who knows loneliness and heartache, many times. Her home-making instincts suffer, remembering all the uncertainties of home-life in the army. She lives in dread of what duty her husband may be called upon to perform next. Will it be three months in a manœuvre camp; will it be a few weeks' absence in a distant garrison on court-martial duty; will it be a summer's camping-out while on a map-making detail, or will it be a call to war? In all of which events she must stay behind. To be left alone in a foreign land, to travel alone the breadth of continents, falls frequently to the lot of the army wife. If she has children, the problem is still more complicated. Indeed, it takes a brave heart, oftentimes, to face the situations that arise. Bravery, if one is not born with it, must be soon acquired or assumed before the world. And a goodly number of army women have traveled alone, and some with wee babies, long and tiresome journeys by land and sea to reach the stations of their husbands, after one of these unavoidable separations. In the event of her husband's death, the army wife has greater hardships than ever to reckon with. Unless he has been one out of a thousand, all that is left to her is his life insurance. He has no home to bequeath her, no business properties or interests. The army does not pension her.

In the mind of the general public there is no greater misconception than the almost universal one regarding the number of things that are furnished an officer free of charge. These things are greatly overestimated. He does get his house-rent free, his commissaries, fuel and light at cost, freight on furniture free, and a physician's services and prescriptions gratis. These are the only things. And on a second lieutenant's salary, $116 a month, what civilian would think he could entertain so freely, would dream of keeping a cook and house man, would expect to dress well and be always ready to pay the traveling expenses of a family from station to station, half-way around the world if need be, moving sometimes two and three times a year? Of course with more rank and service the salary increases. Every five years brings a "fogey" or ten per cent. increase in pay until one draws four fogies. Every promotion means more pay. But never is an officer's pay adequate to meet his necessary expenses. And debt, the *bête noir* of his existence, always menaces him with dismissal.

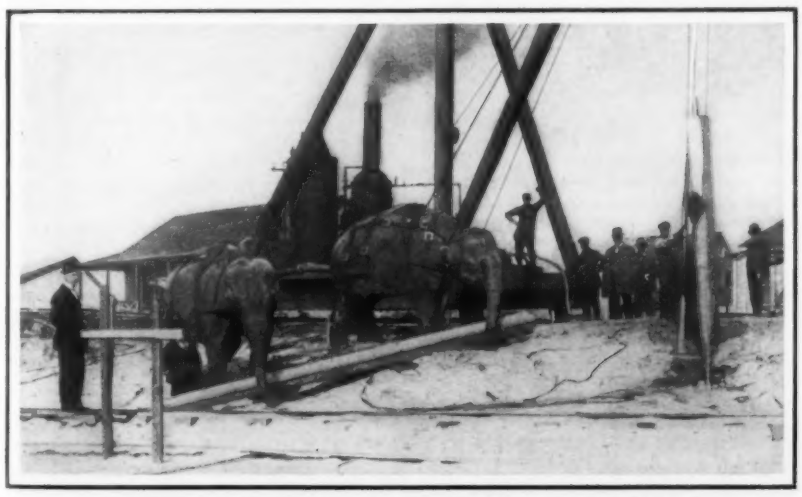
In the face of so many hardships and drawbacks, why would dismissal not be welcome? Simply because the best years one's life are spent in learning the profession of arms. Moreover, no other profession in the world so quickly unfits a man for the pursuit of any other vocation. Last of all, the soldier loves his work and it must be confessed that, in spite of all grumbling, the life of the army possesses a fascination for its followers that no other existence can boast. Once a soldier always a soldier.

Elephants at Work in America.

WHILE elephants have for many years been utilized in the circus ring in America, it is but rarely that they have been used as working animals. Lately two of these big brutes were employed in the work of reconstruction at the well-known seaside resort, Long Beach, L. I., where a great summer hotel was, a few months ago, destroyed by fire. The animals proved to be very intelligent, tractable, and industrious. They responded readily to the orders of their little driver, "General" Brundish, and each one of them did the work of ten horses. With their trunks they moved about large concrete piles with perfect ease, they hauled loaded cars on the railway and heavy stone-boats over the sand, and they were found to be very effective in moving and pulling down bungalows and other structures that were no longer needed. Although this would have attracted little attention in India, where the elephant is regularly a factor in industrial operations, it was a strange sight in the United States. Their performances were watched with great interest by many sight-seers. The elephants belonged to a circus, which, during the summer, gave exhibitions at Coney Island. While this experiment does not settle the question of the availability of elephants as industrial factors to any large extent in this country, it has proved that in special work and in particular places they may be employed to advantage. It is possible, therefore, that hereafter they may be valued in many localities in America as practical workers and not merely as show-animals.



"GENERAL" BRUNDISH AND HIS ELEPHANTS TAKING A REST.



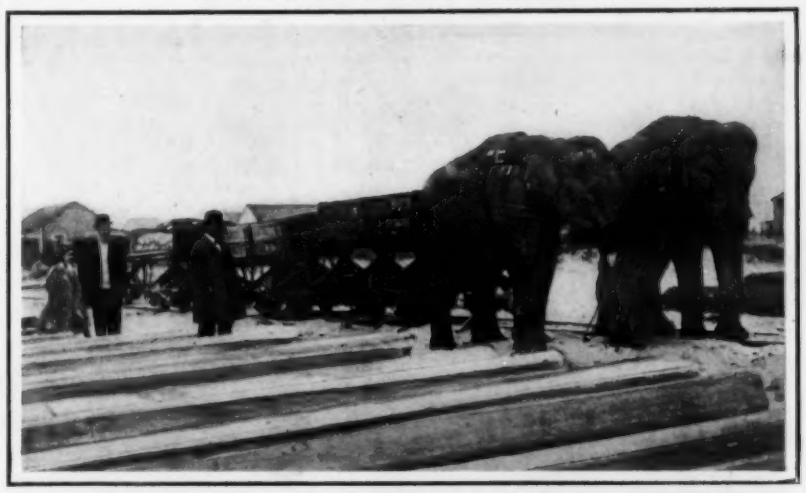
CARRYING CONCRETRE PILES USED IN CONSTRUCTING THE BOARDWALK.



DRAGGING A LADEN STONE-BOAT ON THE BEACH.



PULLING DOWN BUNGALOWS TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BOARDWALK—"GENERAL" BRUNDISH, THE MAHOUT, RIDING ONE OF THE ELEPHANTS.



AS GOOD AS LOCOMOTIVES FOR HAULING RAILWAY CARS.

THE ELEPHANT NATURALIZED IN AMERICA.

STRANGE SCENES WITNESSED AT LONG BEACH, L. I., WHERE TWO BIG BEASTS FROM THE ORIENT WERE EMPLOYED IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTING THE FAMOUS RESORT.
Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

The Hindu's Part in America's Banana Supply

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

WHILE riotous scenes have been provoked in the Northwest by the arrival there of a few Hindus, several thousands of this quiet, inoffensive race are laboring unmolested on the banana plantations of Jamaica and drawing their pay from American capital. Had it not been for these East Indian coolies the banana industry would have been of slow development, encountering labor difficulties which could scarcely have been overcome, as the white man will not work there, and the Jamaica negro is an idler, and worthless as a toiler in the banana fields. After the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, in 1833, there was an uprising among the irresponsible freedmen, and in order that the planters might not suffer loss from lack of labor, the English government introduced coolies into the island by importing twenty thousand Hindus. Their arrival subdued the independent spirit of the lazy negro and has ever since been a boon to the planter.

American capital controls both the banana and cocoanut industry of the island, one company alone having a hundred thousand acres in bananas, and from these plantations the ports of the United States received last year about fifteen million bunches, each bunch averaging one hundred and twenty-five bananas. The cocoanut groves of the same fruit company are nearly all on the north shore of the island, and three million cocoanuts are imported into this country from these groves annually. This is also accomplished by Hindu labor.



A GROUP OF HINDU LABORERS ON A BANANA PLANTATION IN JAMAICA.

These mild-mannered East Indians live in villages or barracks on the plantations, and there one may study the habits and daily life of the laboring class of India under conditions much the same as exist on the banks of the Ganges. The same style of costume, the same respect and rank accorded to old age, the same religious rites and ceremonies, the same observance of holidays, and, in fact, all the customs of their native land are here preserved in their Oriental purity. Their mode of living is not disturbed by the overseers, who usually speak their language and treat them kindly. Their life is simple indeed, out in the open, close to nature, under a tropical sky, in the mountains of an island famous the world over for its marvelous scenic beauty.

The Hindu girl of Jamaica is in many respects attractive, soft-voiced and gentle of manner. Her life is spent in working for her husband, whom she may have married before she was twelve years of age. She did not, however, leave her father's home until several years later. She is fond of jewelry, and her bare arms are decorated with heavy silver bracelets, while a necklace of queer workmanship is worn about her neck. Her fingers are literally covered with silver rings, and bands of the same metal are often bound around her bare ankles. The left side of her nose is pierced, and a silver filigree button is inserted in the same manner as a screw ear-ring. This fashion is on the same order as the laboret worn by the Alaska Indian women, except that the laboret is worn on the chin. A gaudy kerchief is usually bound about her small head and her lithe form is covered by ill-fitting clothes of various colors. The Hindu families are large, and the young babies are scantily clad, but strong and healthy. These children are brought up the same as if they were in Calcutta and in true Oriental fashion.

The women work in the field beside the men, and the Hindu's best investment is a hard-working wife. Both men and women are wonderful pedestrians, and a delicate woman followed the carriage in which the writer was riding for more than five miles, keeping up with the horses and wading the streams with perfect ease. The costume of the men is usually that of the laboring class of India—a queer-looking turban, loose shirt, and a baggy loin-cloth. They have little to say and are obedient workmen.

Splendid long-horned cattle were imported from India as beasts of burden, and the writer saw three hundred of these strong animals on a plantation away up in the Blue Mountains. By the aid of the tools of their native land, these coolies work in the banana fields, plowing, cutting and packing the fruit in "trash" (old banana leaves) in wagons to be hauled to Port Antonio, where the bananas are loaded on steamers by Jamaica negroes. A banana reaper may by great industry earn seven shillings per day, while trimmers and other laborers range from one shilling and sixpence to two and sixpence a day. The women receive the smallest pay, although their labor is frequently as efficient as that of the men. On account of the heat, the hours for working are short.

The Hindus object to being photographed, and will rush to cover at the sight of the smallest instrument. Unlike the negro of the island, who will pursue the photographer, begging to be pictured and to be given a shilling besides, the Hindus are not always caught by money. A little diplomacy—pretending to be interested in their affairs—will sometimes gain their confidence and incidentally a picture. They rarely come into the towns where the tourist stops, and often people will spend weeks in Jamaica without catching a glimpse of the genuine Hindu.

"Do you ever expect to face the labor question here as we have in the States?" was asked an overseer whose whole life had been spent among the coolies on the plantations.

"No," he answered; "never."

"But suppose a labor agitator should come among them and cause them to be dissatisfied with the present conditions, what then?"

"No labor crank will ever put his foot on these plantations. At the first attempt I would warn him to leave, and if he persisted I would shoot him as I would a mad dog. We treat our people well, as you can see, and they will tell you so. You cannot find one that is not contented and happy. The company makes some money, the United States and England and even Germany have bananas and cocoanuts at reasonable prices. This condition shall not be upset by any fool labor crank."

It is amusing to notice the attitude of the Jamaica negro toward the Hindu, whom he considers his inferior, when in reality these people are far above the African both in civilization and in natural ability. The Hindu coolies are neither aggressive nor progressive, being content to follow the beaten track of their ancestors, and whatever special skill they have, such as beating silver coin into jewelry for ornaments for the women, is an inheritance from ancient times. But they are peaceful, patient, industrious, and possessed of the qualities which make them ideal laborers in the great fruit plantations of the beautiful island of Jamaica.

Progressive Down-East Farmers.

IT IS no longer possible to employ the word Aroostook to express the idea of backwoods conservatism. The Maine county which bears that name is now the leading potato-producing section of the country, and the Aroostook farmer is one of the most progressive of American types. All his plowing is done with sulky plows, his potatoes are planted by machinery, hoed by machinery, and his potato vines sprinkled with Paris green from a sprayer, which is drawn by horses up and down the rows. When harvest comes, a potato-digging machine is used, and the only processes in which hand labor is employed are the gathering and packing of the tubers. Big storehouses are erected on the farms, in which the product is kept until the buyers make their annual visits. These are huge cellars, with roofs built over them. They are frost-proof and enable their owners to hold back their crops for the high prices which come late in the shipping season. It is generally estimated that the total crop this year will be about five million bushels—far below the average of previous years. Heavy rains, scarcity of labor, and frosts, which have spoiled thousands of acres of potatoes still in the ground, are the causes of this year's falling-off.

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TWO HINDU WOMEN WHO GO ABOUT SELLING STRINGS OF SEEDS AND JEWELRY.



HINDU DRESSED IN AMERICAN STYLE FORDING A RIVER WITH A LOAD OF BANANAS EN ROUTE TO MARKET.



PRETTY YOUNG MARRIED HINDU WOMAN DISPLAYING MUCH JEWELRY MADE OF SOLID SILVER.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Current and Coming Stage Attractions in New York

FOREIGN ACTORS AND SINGERS DIVIDE POPULARITY WITH AMERICANS IN DIVERSIFIED FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT.



MME. HANAKO, THE DAINTY LITTLE ACTRESS WHO HAS BEEN CHARMING BERKELEY THEATRE AUDIENCES IN "A JAPANESE LADY."



THOMAS WILSON AND ROSE BEAUDET IN GEORGE ADE'S OFFICE-BOY COMEDY, "ARTIE."



NAN BRENNAN AND MARION WHITNEY IN "THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*Hall.*



HATTIE WILLIAMS, WHO WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK IN JANUARY, PLAYING "FLUFFY RUFFLES."—*Sarony.*



BAILEY AND AUSTIN CLOWNING IN "THE TOP O' TH' WORLD," AT THE MAJESTIC THEATRE. *Young & Carl.*



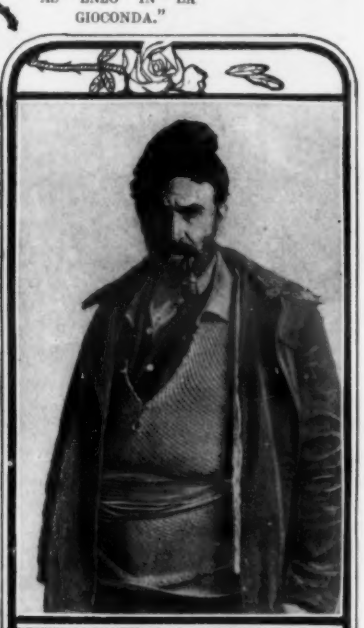
GIOVANNI ZENATELLO, MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW TENOR, AS "ENZO" IN "LA GIOCONDA."



LINA CAVALIERI, WHO HAS ADDED "CARMEN" TO HER REPERTORY AT THE METROPOLITAN THIS SEASON.—*Reuthinger.*



SCENE FROM WILLIAM H. CRANE'S NEW PLAY, "FATHER AND THE BOYS," IN WHICH HE IS NOW APPEARING IN CHICAGO. *Hall.*



THEODORE ROBERTS AS "JOE PORTUGAIS," THE LUMBERMAN, IN "THE RIGHT OF WAY," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*Notman & Son.*

A Chief Justice Who at Seventy-three Left the Bench To Go to School

By Mrs. Genie Orchard Stovall

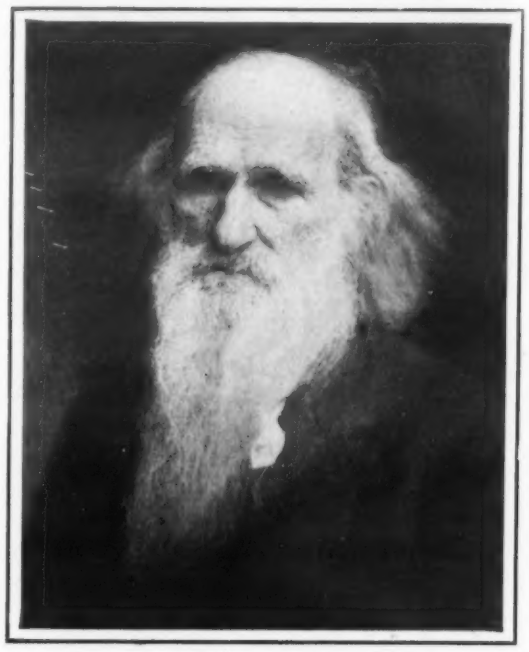
WITH HIS hair whitened by the frosts of seventy-three winters, his ripe old age made honorable by long and faithful service to his State, Logan E. Bleckley, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in 1901 tendered his resignation, giving for his action the following reasons :

I am not sufficiently learned in the law to be qualified on a large and liberal scale for judicial functions. In consequence of this deficiency I rarely know how to dispose of difficult cases until after a degree of labor which exhausts me in mere preparation for deciding. It follows that I am generally behind in writing out my opinions. No man on earth knows enough at any given hour to qualify him to be a judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Such, at least, is my opinion. I have long since proved that I have never known enough at any one time to suffice for the duties of a single day. Every day I needed more knowledge than I had, and every day I acquired more. Only by so doing could I meet and discharge the demands made on me daily. In other words, I'm going to college to complete my education.

There was universal confidence in the painful and unaffected modesty that prompted this confession, although, in the opinion of the Bar and the public, there was a grim humor in its coming from the one man in the State who was pre-eminently the best qualified for the Bench. No college experience had ever been Justice Bleckley's in the days of his youth. His school days were restricted to a few short terms in the village academy in Clayton, among the hills of Rabun County. This had always been a matter of deep regret to the chief justice, and with his declining years his eagerness for knowledge increased more and more.

One February evening in 1901, just as darkness had settled over the little town of Athens, the train rolled in bearing Judge Bleckley, who soon afterward stepped from the platform with grip in hand and made his way to the university. Later in the evening he was introduced to his fellow-students, who had met in the chapel to welcome him. Six feet tall he stood, gaunt and angular of limb. Over his narrow, bowed shoulders snow-white hair straggled in an unkempt fringe ; his beard, likewise white and uneven, reached to his waist. From beneath thick, shaggy brows his keen, brilliant eyes surveyed the assembled crowd of young men with a twinkle of humor. The justice addressed his fellow-students as follows :

Well, comrades, this is a new thing with me, and I know I might as well prepare myself for what is coming. I just thought I would put you on notice that I consider myself one of the boys. I have been reading about this hazing business at West Point, and I don't think I would like that part of college life. You mustn't haze your old-new college mate. They say the sophomores have been cutting off freshmen's hair. I am not acquainted with the sophomores yet, but as I am going to be a freshman, I don't want you to cut off my hair or beard. As I entered the chapel I heard one of you—I don't know who it was—remark that he wondered what such an old dry fossil—referring to me, of course—meant by coming to college. Now, my young friends, I don't want to be called a fossil. Those capital prizes of science termed fossils are especially odious to me. They are stigmatized by the practical with the very superlatives of aversion and contempt. A fossil is lost matter, corresponding in physical reprobation to a lost soul in the spiritual. Stripped to its essence, it is time petrified by malediction, the past preserved by a curse. Now, I'm old, but you can't call me lost matter, nor am I petrified by maledictions. It is true that my head is silvered by the flight of time—but it's my opinion that years have nothing to do with one's progress ; were I a century old, I'd come here just the same and improve my mind ; that is, of course, if my old body would let me.



LOGAN E. BLECKLEY,
Who when seventy-three years old resigned as chief justice of Georgia, in order to go to college.—*McCrary & Co.*

Justice Bleckley soon became much beloved by the students and professors. He was unconventional in all he did, yet his marked individualism never passed into eccentricity. On one occasion the subject of how not to tell the truth without telling a lie was being discussed by the students, and the justice was asked to give his opinions on the subject. He spoke, in part, as follows :

My fellow-students, the problem of how not to tell the truth without telling a lie is suggested for solution over and over again ; not only to the lawyers, but to physicians, bankers, brokers, merchants, mechanics, farmers, even perhaps to clergymen, and it may be also to the ladies. Nothing would simplify intercourse for business, pleasure, civility, and ceremony so much as to give truth the right of way through all human affairs. Those of us who dislike the trouble of suppressing, and are skilled in arts of evasion, could heartily wish this were practicable, but it is not. It would be wiser to grant free passage to a cyclone. In the use of truth the lawyer is eclectic ; but so is everybody else, and rightly so. A discreet silence is as much, and perhaps as often, the dictate of virtue as of interest and shame. A man who does not know how to keep the truth in the house knows still less how to put it out of doors. It would be a much safer practice to disclose nothing than to disclose everything. Universal silence would do less harm than universal communication. The world would be happier dumb than with no power to hush.

Just before leaving the university Judge Bleckley was asked for his opinion of college life. He said :

I am satisfied with my experience. I received in one suggestion from the professor in mathematics in half a minute an amount of benefit I wouldn't take any money compensation for. I have been greatly benefited, and yet I am going to be more so in my final terms some time. I will receive the much fuller fruits of my college studies when I come to complete my course.

The judge did come back at another time that year and took his senior course of study and received his diploma.

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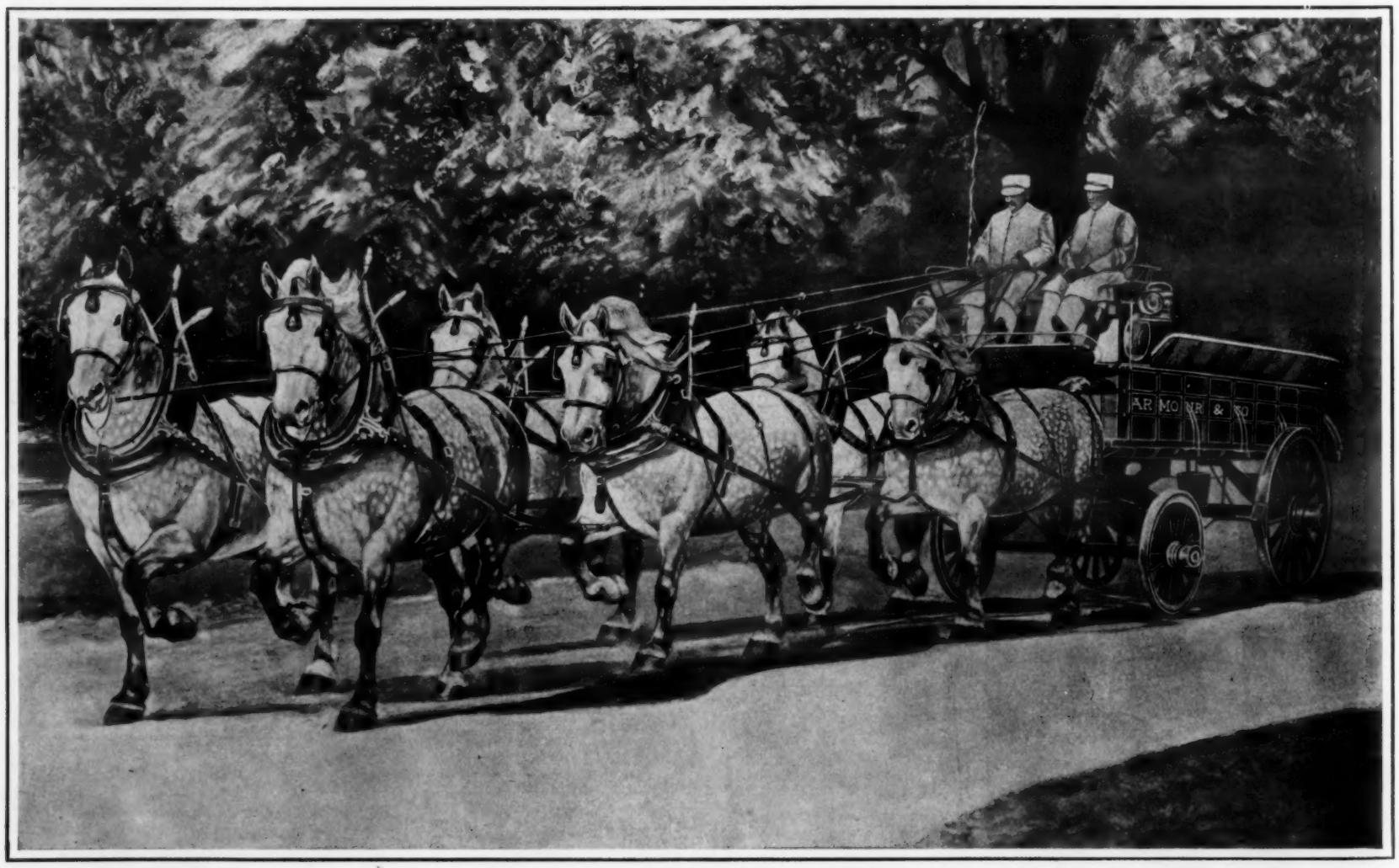
Finest Draft-horse Team in the World.

NOT ALL the plaudits of the horse-show ring are for the aristocratic high-steppers and jumpers. None of these attracted the attention the past summer that was bestowed upon the splendid six-horse team of American Percherons which Mr. J. Ogden Armour showed at various horse fairs, shows, and parades throughout the United Kingdom. They were sent abroad at the special request of the representative of King Edward, who brought some horses from the royal stables to the Chicago International Livestock Show of 1906, where they were defeated by the Armour entries.

The horses are gray geldings, weighing from two thousand pounds upward, Big Jim, the nigh wheel-horse and particular star of the team, tipping the beam at 2,400 pounds. He has been the individual champion of the United States for four years. All of the team, in various hitches of twos, threes, and fours, have won first prize practically everywhere they have been exhibited. Their first appearance in England was in the Liverpool May-day parade of May fourth. Other notable appearances were at the London cart-horse parade in Regent's Park, the first international horse show at Olympia, London, and the royal agricultural show in Lincoln, at which last a private exhibition was given for the King at his special command. The British press was enthusiastic in praise of the team and of Mr. Armour's liberality in sending them abroad for exhibition. While the horses were not shown in competition, they received many prizes and other trophies. They returned to this country in August.

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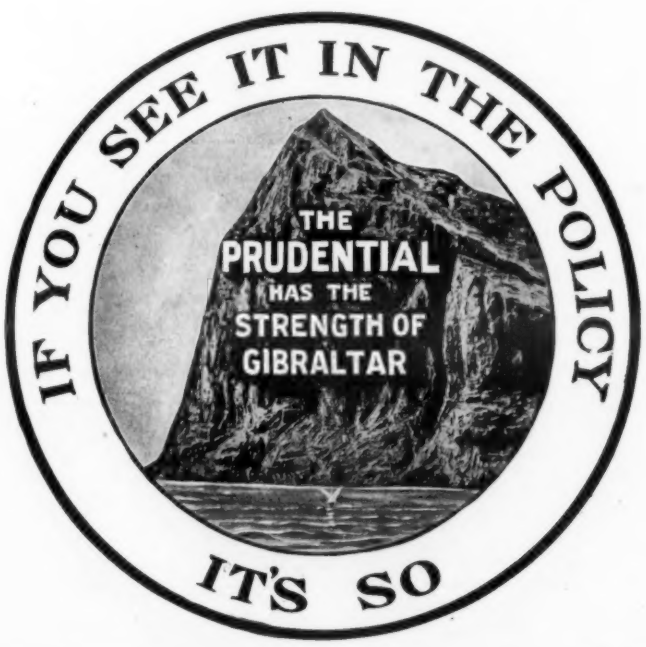
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IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons whose taxes for the year 1907 have not been paid before the 1st day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.;

—before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to an amount of such taxes, one per centum of the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

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Leslie's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or $2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "LESLIE'S Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

IT IS not nearly so difficult as might seem at first glance to discover the encouragement to be derived in all that we have been going through in financial circles. True, it may be said he must be a veritable Mark Tapley who could extract an optimistic view of affairs from a panic which has swept financial circles across a continent, and the later effects of which are only now being discovered in recessions in the industrial and commercial communities. But "things are seldom what they seem," and it remains a fact, however extraordinary the statement may appear, that all that has taken place during and since the recent financial cataclysm has been, and still is, working for that readjustment of the general business situation which it was necessary to bring about before there could be anything like a genuine start upward, either in the financial, the industrial, or the commercial department of business.

What the nervous system is to the body, the financial system is to the world of production and interchange; and, quite as the human frame is likely to suffer from shock after being sandbagged or having convulsions, and must go through an often prolonged period of recuperation, so must the industrial and commercial communities take account of stock, reduce the pace, economize, and readjust operations to capital and credit requirements, recently diminished, which have so long been ignored. Thus it is we have witnessed the shutting down of many small and large industries, the cutting down of hours of labor in others, and the laying off of employés in still others—a movement quite in line with late restrictions in the railroad world, but which so many of us insisted would not go beyond or threaten manufacturing and other interests. But it would have been impossible to have such a shock as that which began in Wall Street and finally swept through the country without its leaving a mark on the ordinary, every-day business community. So there is to be a recession, just as foretold by those who, not long ago, were in the minority in making predictions about what was going to happen in the world of traffic.

But, as has been explained many times, reaction in the securities market has been so thorough, it has no doubt discounted all that is to happen in almost any line of trade, and few, if any, there are who count on much or any serious decline in that direction in addition to what has gone before. There will be specific instances, of course, of securities which, for one cause or another, may have to react further, but as a general proposition it seems to the expert who cares to express himself that in the bond and stock division of our activities a virtual average low-water mark has been reached. That this is approximately true there seems to be no doubt, but as applied to particular instances, of course, few care to go into details.

Some of the lessons of the drastic experience through which we have gone, too, are most valuable, notably that which has demonstrated the impossibility of the ravages of panic going on at full headway when bankers, by co-operation and the utilization of all the resources at their command, decide that the disturbance must end, that sanity must reign again, and that methods which do not tend to conserve the good of the whole people must be dropped by whoever is employing them, and at whatever cost to himself. So it was, when the financial storm struck and the careening force of it all was fiercest, most ominous, that the united bankers of New York and elsewhere, while bending to the onslaught, refused to give way, and began to work for recuperation which so speedily showed itself in the calmness and revival of confidence which followed the wave of disturbance all the way across the continent. This resulted from importing gold from Europe, even when exchange rates were up to figures which usually point to exports of the metal; from the relief afforded by issuance of clearing-house certificates; from the injection of new national bank notes into the situation; from the use of gold and silver on which our own mints worked overtime; from the ease which came from heavy deposits of treasury funds in national banks, and last, but not least, from the use at several cities, principally in the West, of cashiers' checks of one, two and five dollar denominations, the faith and credit and assets of the banks issuing them being behind the same. These, indeed, were an asset currency, and one of the very best kind; one compelled to exist by the fright which followed the banking trouble, and which resulted in widespread hoarding of funds, the real cause of the pinch to general trade, to relieve which came the heroic measures to secure additional funds and representatives of money to which reference has just been made.

Under the influence of all of these, improvement has been observed and will be continuous, with respect to the mental attitude of the patient which is the beginning of almost all cures, certainly those of a nervous character. The question which now shoves itself to the front, therefore, which is as natural as it is pertinent, is as to the probable duration of the period of this recession in industrial and commercial lines. People are asking whether we are to overcome the reactionary influences in as few months as we did following the depression which was the outcome of the period of undigested securities which marked a portion of the years 1903–1904. At that time the coming up of the forces which made for a revival in business was surprisingly soon after the reaction had set in, though there had been no panic and no such revulsion as we have just passed through. In reply, it may be regarded as quite probable that, in view of the very thorough thrashing-out which has taken place in the securities markets, and with due deference to the reaction which has begun to show itself in many lines of manufacturing, and that which, as a corollary, will appear in the commercial world as well, it is fair to believe the process of recuperation from a state of convalescence will not be as long as the seriousness of the situation a few weeks ago seemed to suggest. A great many good judges insist that prices of standard railroad securities, both bonds and stocks, should be materially higher than they are now by an early date in 1908, and it need not be overlooked that the force of our still vital resources in a business way is quite as potent as it ever was; that our foreign trade is still very large, and that Europe needs our cereals and our cotton, and must have them, even at higher prices than prevailed when they were harvested; that our farm yields are of fair volume, even if not as large as the bumper variety; that railroads are earning fair sums, net, in comparison with a year or two years ago, with the volume of traffic offering still very large indeed; that some of the railways are earning more than they ever did before—such, for instance, as the Delaware and Hudson, some of the Hill and several of the Harriman lines; while retrenchment required is likely to be of short duration on the lines where most notable economies have been put in force, because of stoppages of work not actually needed at the moment. Then there is the sound basis of our manufacturing industries, plus the foundation for prosperity shown on the farms, and the ever-confident, always-reliant American characteristic of ready initiative which goes hand in hand with the business of the country, and which may be counted on to take advantage of all breaks in the clouds, as fast as any appear. No; not even the fact that next year is to bring with it a presidential campaign seems to be enough to offset the promised revival which, with currency reform and other needed legislation by Congress, will be quite sure to put in an appearance.

Would-be investors will be interested in the circular issued by Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, giving data regarding railroad and industrial stocks, what they cost and their net yields.

"J.," New York City: You might do well, for the purpose you describe, to purchase outright more of the common stock of the Chicago Great Western. There is nothing that occurs to us to say regarding other transportation shares you specify.

"E. B.," Hackensack, N. J.: United States Reduction and Refining is a fair purchase, and if that is what you want to buy, you will probably do well, for a long pull. It would be as well, however, to bear in mind that the quotation is not likely to advance uniformly and steadily upward. So don't look for that.

"F.," Norwich, Conn.: American Ice is good stock to let alone, at a time like this, when it has so many troubles of its own that few in position to know care to go on record as to its outlook. Why not pick out something to buy which does not bring a cloud of possibilities in its train, some of which are hardly calculated to stimulate quotations for it?

"M.," St. Louis, Mo.: There is nothing at hand which in any way relieves the rather dismal picture painted for the stockholders of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company; that is, nothing in the way of news which offsets the printed story which you inclosed. We are sorry we have not something more consoling to say in reply to your inquiry.

"R.," Middletown, N. Y.: No; we would not buy more of the particular transportation stock you name, not even at its present low price. As you own outright that which you have, you are in a splendid position to let well enough or otherwise alone. Wait and see what happens to what you have, without taking on any more of the shares at any price.

"Van," Baltimore, Md.: Du Val, Greer & Co., bankers and brokers at 74 Broadway, New York, would handle your order with discretion and good results to you. They are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and are at present making a specialty of securities selling at very low prices. This is a fit time to investigate the chances for bargains in stocks.

"Y.," Rupert, Lincoln County, Idaho: The original list of officers and directors of the Washington, D. C., concern you ask about included names of some of national reputation, but recent records do not show they are all still connected with the enterprise. As indicated by late court records, several suits have been entered against the institution. You may draw your own inference.

Continued on page 501.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

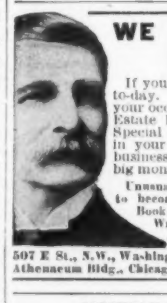
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Cortez
and do not waste their cigar money in experiments

Leslie's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 500.

"Derry," Pa.: What "Electric seconds" do you refer to? There are quite a variety of such.

"W.," Camillus, N. Y.: Write to the secretaryof the company at No. 42 Broadway, New York City; he will, no doubt, be glad to tell you about your dividend.

"S.," Brooklyn: Your question about "steamship stock" does not say whether you mean Consolidated, or International Mercantile Marine, or what steamship. Please specify, and I will be glad to answer the question.

"C.," Mt. Carroll, Ill.: Recent newspaper stories are to the effect that the company you refer to has failed. There is, of course, no official confirmation of this, though there is no reason for doubting the announcement referred to.

"Connecticut": I would not care to predict the level to which the price of Southern Railway shares will attain in the next two years; but that it is a good purchase at 12 or 13 for a long pull is the judgment of a good many well-informed people.

"G. G.," Philadelphia: I regret to say that there does not appear to be much value in Bay State Gas, of Delaware. It is quoted on the curb market nominally at one-eighth to one-fourth, but I have not heard of any transaction in it for a long time.

"T.," Middletown, Conn.: It might be possible for you to make up the $500 which you lost by letting Steel common drop at the wrong moment, through purchasing and hanging on to Steel common at the current quotation, for a long pull, say two years or more. Or still better, get the preferred this time.

"K.," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: Of the three, Toledo St. Louis and Western preferred with a four per cent. dividend rate, and selling at about 34 1-2, Missouri Pacific with a five per cent. rate, and selling at about 54, and Ontario and Western, a two per cent. stock selling at about 30, all have their attractions, with the one last named as the choice on the part of many.

"M.," Sioux Falls, S. D.: Corn products preferred, even after all you explain regarding its many desirable points, is only a pure speculation. Under existing circumstances it looks as if for a long pull, and when all securities begin to feel the influence of an improving trade situation, it would succeed in making a "go" of it. In that event, of course, the price would undoubtedly advance.

"S.," Hagerstown, Md.: The object of the organization asked about is the acquisition in bulk of the assets of corporations or estates in liquidation, thereby obviating legal expenses and outlays of administrations by receiverships. It is said a Baltimore investment (1904-1905) was not profitable. The leading officials are well regarded, but neither is spoken of as a man of large means.

"L.," New York City: As you "have a little money to invest" if your mind is set on the three mining stocks named, or on any of them, you might as well make your own choice, particularly as you seem to have done so, anyway. The shares are fair investments, or rather speculations, of their class. You might do worse, but, permit me to add, you might do a tremendous sight better.

"A.," Stamford, Conn.: Many gilt-edged securities are now selling on the New York Stock Exchange at bargain prices. If bought outright now they will yield an attractive income, and are certain to advance in price. If you will write to J. S. Bache & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 42 Broadway, New York, you will receive reliable and definite information concerning these issues.

"M.," Rochester, N. Y.: We recommend that you apply for information on that subject to Alfred Mestre & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 52 Broadway, New York. This firm transacts a large business in the purchase and sale of good securities. It issues a market letter and quotation guides, and will furnish these on request. Its advice regarding investments can be depended upon.

"S.," Spring Valley, N. Y.: Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic is more conspicuous on the Montreal Stock Exchange than elsewhere, it being controlled by the Canadian Pacific. Neither is it an active stock, but on the theory that all securities ought to advance on an improvement in general trade, that is, railroad securities of standing, why, this stock ought to be a purchase for a long pull, such as you specify.

"R. C.," Meriden, Conn.: Buy in; that is, take over and pay for the Chicago Great Western common which you bought at 21 and which you have watched go down so far. In time, and when business and the general financial situation improve, you may see the quotation get back where it was when you bought the shares. The stock is a fair one, but hardly the best one could think of in which to put surplus funds in order to see them increase.

"R. B.," Canaan, N. H.: The Macon, Ga., company you ask about, a real-estate loaning concern, on January 1st last had assets of $134,672, the chief item being bills receivable secured by real estate, $105,638. On the same date their liabilities, exclusive of stock, were $102,657, mainly deposits. Officers and directors are in good standing. The vice-president of the company is son of a local banker. In his last report the president said the company had never lost a dollar.

"C.," Fredonia, N. Y.: Just as a matter of personal opinion, I think Brooklyn Rapid Transit ought to be a purchase at the price to-day in the expectation of an appreciable rise when investment and monetary conditions improve. The writer is not alone in thinking that an investigation of the affairs of the company by the Public Utilities Commission will help, rather than hurt, the company. In any event, some of those who are close to the company are of this opinion.

"W.," Battle Creek, Mich., and "W.," Brighton, Mich.: The St. Louis, Mo., company which you inquire about was incorporated to acquire and cultivate plantations in Mexico, and now controls a number of subsidiary companies, the stock of which is valued by it at over $900,000. Officers and directors are well regarded, and some of them possess considerable means. Do not know net worth of the company. Its assets are mostly in a foreign country.

"W.," Fort Atkinson, Wis.: If you want to buy ten shares in three A1 railroads, you could hardly do better than purchase, at present prices, Pennsylvania Railroad, Union Pacific, and Great Northern; if you want three low-priced railroads, buy Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, and New York Ontario and Western. This is presumed to be on the basis of cash for the full market price—no margined accounts—and with the intention of holding over a long period.

"S.," Providence, R. I.: The 6 per cent. gold bonds of the New York Central Realty Company would seem to provide an excellent investment. The bonds are secured by first mortgages on New York real estate, and they can be realized on at any time. This company has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $1,000,000. It issues a booklet which clearly explains its business, and this will be sent to you if you will write to its general manager at 1133 Broadway, New York.

"J. G.," New York, also "Adam," Marblehead, Mass.: American Ice Securities is essentially a speculation pure and simple at present, owing to lack of knowledge of the company's condition, and talk of the stock being about to pass its dividend. The management, too, is not in the highest favor with the general public. Its last quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 was paid in July. When making investments, people usually ask for something more than is contained in these qualifications.

"B.," Denver, Col.: U. S. Steel preferred and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company are two good industrials, and to purchase them as you indicate your desire, for a two or three years' pull, are fair investments of their class. It is quite likely they may attain their former high values in the period you name; the amount invested would certainly be reasonably safe; both may be expected to continue to pay dividends, so far as can be seen now, and if you decide to buy them, it would perhaps be as well to get them at something like present prices as to wait for lower quotations, which may not put in an appearance.

"Long Island": There is nothing about the Toledo St. Louis and Western bonds or their action which need cause you to worry. They are a good security to hold for a rise, and will undoubtedly advance when conditions are such that bonds generally do so. It would have been a little remarkable if they had not gone off somewhat of late, just as almost everything else did. Our advice to any owner of these bonds would be to put them away safely, and forget all about them until prices of almost everything in the same line are advancing, when it will be time enough to look these up and see what changes time has brought.

"S.," Hagerstown, Md.: If you followed the general disturbance and reactions in the New York share and bond markets in the week to which you refer, you need not be told what probably hit Toledo St. Louis and Western; it was just what affected almost everything else there, not that any new feature developed in the property itself. I see no reason to doubt the safety of the principal and interest of these bonds, and there is little doubt that the outlook is for improvement, instead of otherwise, and for reasons which you yourself suggest. I would place them ahead of the other bonds you specify, in the matter of desirability.

"D.," Lake George, N. Y.: The stocks you ask about are, most of them, speculations, pure and simple, at this time, notably so Lake Erie and Western, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Wabash common. St. Louis Southwestern, common and preferred, are a little better; but even Pittsburgh Coal is in the same class with those first named, so far as the outsider is concerned. A purchase of American Can common would be buying an option on its future possibilities. Grass Twine had better be eliminated from your list, and likewise American Linseed Oil common. More could be said in favor of Hide and Leather common.

"H. V. A.," New York: As it is never wise to make predictions, especially in the securities market, you will excuse me for not attempting to tell what the effect will be "on Union Pacific convertible 4s, of the 'segregation of stockholdings plan' decided upon by the directors." You may be glad to know, however, that I am assured that when the Union Pacific Company makes distribution of the beneficial interest in its holdings of stock in other companies, the Union Pacific convertible bonds will be protected to the extent of any equity or interest they may rightly claim in the premises. There will be several ways, it is pointed out, of protecting the holders of convertible bonds: thus, the conversion price may be reduced, or sufficient security may be retained by the Union Pacific Company for distribution to the holders of convertible bonds in the event of conversion taking place.

"C. W. H.," New York: I presume you have reference to the first consolidated 4 per cents. of the Third Avenue Railroad, due January, 2000, interest January and July, of which there are about $41,000,000 outstanding. These bonds were created in 1900, when the deal was pulled off whereby the Metropolitan Street Railway acquired control of the Third Avenue, and the bonds were guaranteed by the Metropolitan. The entire traction situation in New York City is very badly mixed. It is impossible to say what may, or may not, happen in connection with the component parts of the Interborough-Metropolitan system, the actual developments as far as the Third Avenue itself is concerned being that dividends on the stock which were guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railway under the lease, were defaulted recently, the receivers of the Metropolitan acting under an order of the court, having failed to make the quarterly payment of 1 1-2 per cent. on the stock. Furthermore, it is reported that interest on the 4-per-cent bonds will not be paid when the next coupon is due on January 1st. The plan of operations seems to be to relieve the Metropolitan as far as possible of all burdensome fixed charges and leases. If this is so it is not improbable that the consolidated 4-per-cent. mortgage will have to be foreclosed. This, however, would not imply that the bonds will be wiped out. The only obligation ahead of them, which constitutes a lien upon the Third Avenue system, is $5,000,000 of 5-per-cent. first mortgage bonds. It would seem altogether probable that the earning power of the Third Avenue, if it were operated separately, would be sufficient to meet its fixed charges, including the interest on these bonds, or would, at any rate, come very near to being sufficient for that purpose. Unfortunately, the Metropolitan people have not reported the earnings of the Third Avenue system separately for some years past, but have lumped them with all the other lines operated by the so-called New York City Railway. So it is impossible, just at present, even to estimate how much of an equity the holders of the 4-per-cent. bonds possess. It is thought, however, that the company has enough property and earning power to make the equity something substantial. There is, however, another point which, if it is well founded, might have an unfavorable bearing on the bonds. Suggestions have been heard that the ratification of the new mortgage in 1900 by the stockholders was obtained in an irregular manner, and that there was not a sufficient majority of the stockholders assenting to the creation of the issue. It may be that this question is raised simply in connection with the effort to get rid of the guarantee by the Metropolitan Street Railway, which guarantee, at the very best, however, does not amount to much. As the Third Avenue bonds are selling at around 50, they have pretty well discounted all the unfavorable factors in the case.

New York, November 14th, 1907. A. C. S.

Making Money in Mining.

MANY mining brokers at the metropolis are now of opinion that bargains may now be obtained in a number of mining stocks, but it remains to be added that great discrimination is needed in any such search and an abundance of patience afterward. In copper, the period of reaction has not gone the limit, as yet. Several companies have reduced dividends and others may do so. But it is of quite as much importance to note that the decline in quotations for Greene-Cananea, late in October, was but foreshadowing a plan to shut down an enterprise which employs some five thousand men, owing to cost of copper production being high. In British Columbia, also, the same pinch has been felt, and wages have been cut fifty cents a day or more in the Grand Forks district and elsewhere. While some of the Cobalt properties have been shipping less ore of late, the McKinley-Darragh went to the other extreme with announcements of heavy shipments of ore and promised to keep it up for some time to come. The Joplin Stock Exchange has been organized at Joplin, Missouri, and more interest is expected to centre on the business of lead and zinc mining which centres there and thereabouts.

"D.," Philadelphia: The F. E. Houghton Company (Boston) reports that copper is a by-product of the Mineral Hill ores, which average $3.50 a ton in gold and silver. Of course, this permits the company to operate with profit, even with copper selling at the present low price. The Houghton people have never claimed the Mineral Hill properties were exclusively copper properties. Most of the big boundary mines near the Mineral Hill have enough gold and silver in their ores to pay for the cost of mining and smelting. This is particularly true of the Dominion Copper Company, British Columbia Copper Company, and the Granby, the latter being but a few miles from the Mineral Hill properties. Write the F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, for its treatise on "Boundary Coppers." It enters into the subject intelligently.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

A BED of Mexican opal has been found near Tuscarora, Nevada. It is traceable for at least a mile. A shallow hole has been dug, and the matrix beneath the capping has been uncovered.

From Bonanza, Custer County, Idaho, is reported the richest strike ever made in Central Idaho. A 6-inch streak of quartz gives $7,663 in gold and a 12-inch streak gives a return of $1,000. Samples assay from $40,000 to $50,000 to the ton, and coarse nuggets are plentiful.

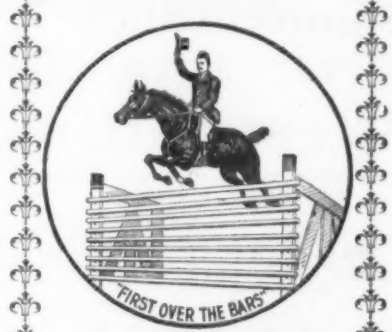
An oil-burning smelter has been put in operation at Pedricena, State of Durango, Mexico. It has an initial capacity of fifty tons daily, and it is said that a higher percentage of values is obtained by the use of oil than by that of coke or charcoal. One and a half barrels of fuel oil will smelt as much ore as a ton of coke. The saving in the treatment of seven tons of ore is about $10, United States currency. The oil is obtained from the Mexican field at the price of about $1 per barrel. If the experiment proves thoroughly successful, it may solve the fuel problem in the more remote mining sections of Mexico.

A company composed largely of St. Petersburg capitalists, with an American managing director, has begun developing the gold districts of northeastern Siberia. The company operates under a concession from the Russian government, and has control of a country embracing about 150,000 square miles. Its authority under the concession extends to the right to regulate mining laws. Arrangements have been made to give independent prospectors claims 2,500 feet square, on condition that the lessees pay 10 per cent. of all values obtained. The company has reserved the location of each alternate claim, so as to protect its interests if unusually rich diggings are found in any part of the territory. The Anadir district, as it is called, from the fact that the gold-bearing regions are traversed by the Anadir River and its tributaries, is north of Kamchatka. The output of gold for this year, while not large, is reported to be very satisfactory, considering the fact that only a few prospectors have been at work. It is planned next year to bring from Vladivostok a large force of coolie laborers. The Siberian district is said to be similar in the character of its deposits to the Seward Peninsula in Alaska, in which Nome is located.



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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

ONE OF the gratifying results of the public disturbance in life-insurance company circles, during the last three years or so, is the educational value of the same to policy-holders and the rest of the general public. Thousands of laymen (with respect to life-insurance matters) are now able to discuss the merits of life-insurance questions of which they knew nothing a few years ago, and thousands more can now give the average life-insurance agent the time of his life in answering pertinent questions, where a year or two ago only scores were equally well informed on the particular subjects. This is growing more noteworthy in the correspondence on allied topics which comes to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Some of the latest inquiries addressed to the editor of this department are from those who contemplate insuring their lives and wish to know the relative advantages of non-participating policies and those which are participating, and the reasons, "if any," why a small company is not, or may not be, as desirable to insure one's life in as one of the very big companies. Such an attitude on the part of the public ought to be, and no doubt will be, welcomed by life-insurance companies generally.

"T.," Elmira, N. Y.: At your age, in your present state of health, and with your financial prospects, the taking out of an endowment policy would be a good thing. You have every chance of realizing on it at the end of twenty years, and in the meantime your family will receive protection in the event of your death.

"W.," Frederick City, Md.: Although you would receive an equitable consideration in cash if you should now surrender your policy, yet since you have held it so many years, it would be better for you to deny yourself in some direction in order to keep up the yearly premiums. The policy is growing more valuable every year.

"R.," Portland, Me.: Both you, who wish to take out additional insurance, and your friend, who plans to take out his first insurance policy, should look into the new low-cost policy offered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J. This is one of the most attractive offers ever made by a company of the Prudential's rank and responsibility. The company claims that the rates are the lowest possible consistent with liberality and safety. If you will send in your age (next birthday) to the company, addressing "Department S," you will receive full particulars. It is needless to add that the Prudential is one of the strongest life-insurance companies in the world.

What China Buys.

AMONG the imports from the United States which have lately shown an increase in Chinese trade are building materials and fittings, although the demand is limited at the present time. The United States ranks foremost in the importations of cigarettes, flour, graphophones, condensed milk in tins, engine and kerosene oils, tin-foil and tobacco. The trade in clocks and watches is also good, as in American clothing and hats. Great Britain has for the last four years been steadily securing the carriage and bicycle trade which formerly belonged to the United States.

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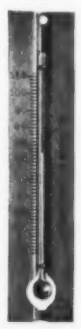


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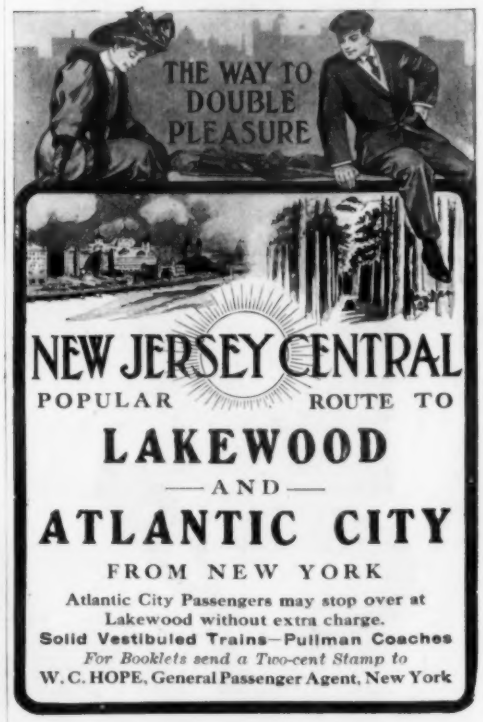
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